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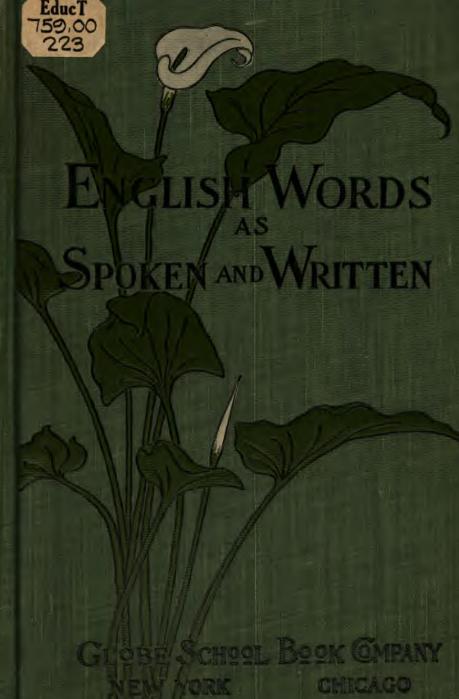
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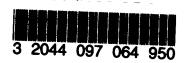
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ENGLISH WORDS

AS SPOKEN AND WRITTEN

DESIGNED TO TEACH THE POWERS OF LETTERS
AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND USE OF
SYLLABLES AND WORDS

BY

JAMES A. BOWEN

EDITOR OF GEOGRAPHIES, READERS, AND OTHER TEXT-BOOKS

A well-educated gentleman may not know many languages; may not be able to speak any but his own; may have read very few books. But whatever language he knows, he knows precisely; whatever word he pronounces, he pronounces rightly.—Ruskin.



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PREFACE

Written words are characters designed to cause the reader to conceive certain sound combinations which, whether heard or imagined, express ideas. Every word in our language has its sign-character. The art of constructing or construing these characters is called spelling.

Word characters are composite, their sign-structure being strictly analogous to the sound-structure of the words they signify.

Each elementary sound in our speech is represented by one or more signs called phonograms. A phonogram may consist of one, two, three, or four letters. Thus, the sound of long a is signified by the phonograms, a, ai, ay, au, ea, ei, ey, eigh. In word-structure, the phonogram is always an indivisible unit, and should be so treated. It is never silent.

Spelling should be by phonogram, not by letter. By such spelling the words cat and caught have each three phonograms, c-a-t and c-augh-t.

This spelling accords with the true phonetic nature of the language; it avoids the confusion and perplexity which result from considering letters as the only phonograms, though many of them are frequently without function.

The phonograms in our language are not very numerous, and are soon learned, as characters, by proper observation in words wherein they occur. Familiarity with them greatly benefits both spelling and reading.

No spelling-book contains a tenth part of the words which an ordinarily educated person can spell, for in read-

ing we unconsciously observe the structure of each word we peruse, and innumerable repetitions of these observations impress upon us the certain phonograms that go in certain words, and thus our ability to spell is increased.

The province of the spelling-book and the teacher is to familiarize pupils with the various ways in which syllables are made, and to teach them to see phonograms and syllables as they read.

If spelling is properly taught, it naturally leads one to see all words both as units and in detail, and he who habitually sees words in detail is sure to be a good speller.

No one can "see syllables" correctly until he understands the functions of the letters. In recognition of this fact, this book discusses the vowels and the consonants, in their order, one by one, together with the digraphs into which they enter, fully exemplifying the uses of each. The digraph, that stumbling-block in spelling, ceases to be formidable, when its office is understood.

This book is based on the theory of phonogram spelling. Attention is called to its introductory part which sets forth its plan.

TO THE TEACHER

It is necessary that pupils write the words in the spelling exercise, as the picturing or visualization of words is very important. Writing a word tends to fasten its image in the mind, while the muscular effort involved brings the word to perception through an added sense, that of touch or muscular perception. It is suggested that the visualization of words is stronger when they are written separate from context, as in columns, or within rectangles.

While spelling has little or nothing to do with sense, it is yet desirable that pupils should know the meaning of each word they spell. Require that each word shall be used, orally, in one or more sentences.

The digraph is a very common phonetic substitute for a letter. In oral spelling, the letters of the syllable should be named in their order, but those of each phonogram should be grouped in the naming, so as to show that they are recognized as members of a phonetic element, and, together, equal to a letter. The pupil should not say b-ai-t, but should say b-ai-t, thus indicating the three phonetic elements of the word. The ai, together, should have about the same stress and time of utterance, as each of the other letters. (§ 4.) Briefly, oral spelling is the calling, in their order, of the phonograms of a word, rather than the letters.

By the practice of writing selections from his reader or history, separating each word into its phonograms, the pupil will learn to appreciate the spirit of word-structure, and acquire the habit of perceiving phonograms in words as he reads. This habit, more than all else, makes a person a good speller.

For example: -

Girt round with rugged mountains
The fair Lake Constance lies;
In her blue heart reflected
Shine back the starry skies;
And, watching each white cloudlet
Float silently and slow,
You think a piece of Heaven
Lies on our earth below!

The following described exercise is very effective: —

Let each pupil hold his reader and follow one member of the class while that member names the words of a selection in their order, stating with each the number of phonograms it contains. For instance: Girt — 4, round — 4, with — 3, rugged — 6, etc. When a mistake is made, let the reading pass to the next pupil.

It is imperatively necessary that pupils be trained to habits of correct articulation. Proficiency comes from practice, and the best practice is found in oral spelling. To know a word we must learn it by the sense of hearing, the sense of sight, and the sense of muscular perception. Oral spelling acquaints the pupil with a word through the ear and the vocal organs, as written spelling does through the eye and the fingers.

The syllable is the unit element of words, as the phonogram is of syllables. From a thousand given syllables, many thousands of words may be made; hence, a knowledge of syllables is a knowledge of the structure of words. Familiarity with syllables gives power over words. In oral spelling the pupil should spell by syllables, pronouncing each one as he spells it, in the old-fashioned way.

INTRODUCTION

WORDS, SYLLABLES, LETTERS

Note. — These sections (1-31) are for reference rather than for study.

§ 1

Human beings communicate their thoughts by means of vocal sounds. The process is called **speaking**. A sound or combination of sounds which expresses an idea is called a word.

§ 2

Some words are uttered by one effort or impulse of the voice, while others require several. A sound or union of sounds made by one impulse, as part of a word, is called a syllable.

§ 3

The educated portion of mankind also communicates thought by means of written or printed signs. The best system of sign-communication is that in which the signs stand for words. There are more than two hundred thousand words in the English language, each of which is represented in print or writing by a sign-character.

§ 4

There are forty-four elementary sounds used in making syllables in the English language. These are represented by means of written or printed characters called letters, of which there are twenty-six. Different letters may represent the same sound. Different sounds may be represented by the same letter. Some sounds are represented by two or more letters in combination. That which represents an elementary sound, whether it be one letter or a combination of letters, is a phonogram.

§ 5

In making the sign of a syllable, we put together the phonograms which represent its sounds, in the same order in which the sounds are joined to make the syllable itself.

In making the sign of a word, we join the syllable signs in the order in which the syllables are joined in the word itself. Thus, the character or sign which represents a word is made up of sign parts, just as the word itself is made up of sound parts.

The making of word characters from sound and syllable characters is called **spelling**. Naming orally the letters and syllables of a word in their order is also called **spelling**.

§ 6

Analyzing a word is dividing it into syllables, and its syllables into sounds. Analyzing a word character, which is called a word, is dividing it into syllable characters, and these into their sound characters.

§ 7

In the throat are ligaments called vocal cords, which may be made to vibrate by the breath, producing sound or tone. This tone may be modified greatly by changes in the tension of the vocal cords and in the shape of the throat, mouth, and nasal cavity, made at will by the speaker. By these means, various sounds are produced.

The free sounds made by the vocal cords and modified by the changing shape of the vocal cavity, are vowel sounds. They are represented by certain letters called vowels. These letters are a, e, i, o, u, each representing several different sounds (§§ 18-23), one of which is called the long sound of the letter. Each vowel letter is named after the long sound it signifies.

§ 8

Vowel sounds alone are not sufficient to serve as elements of syllables. Variety is obtained by giving to each one several conditions. Thus, to the sound represented by a, we may give different beginnings, represented as follows:—

ba, ka, da, fa, ga, ha, ja, la, ma, na, pa, sa, ta, va, wa, ya, za, cha, tha.

The vowels, being sounding letters, are called sonant. The other letters which, denoting little or no sound themselves, go with and affect the sounds of the vowels, as do the letters b, k, d, and others, are called con-sonants, the prefix con meaning with. All the letters except the vowels are consonants, and it is their office to go with sonant letters.

§ 9

The consonants and vowels are represented in this diagram:—

Vowels, a, e, i, o, u, w, y Consonants, b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z

§ 10

With the exception of h, w, and y, the name of each consonant consists of the consonant itself, with a vowel joined. The vowel is added that the consonant may be sounded; for consonants, not being fully sonant, are never used by themselves, even in their own names.

Some consonants may be prolonged in utterance, as 1, m, n; the name of each of these *ends* with the consonant itself. Others cannot be prolonged, but end abruptly, as b, d, t; the name of each of these *begins* with the consonant itself. The following are the names of the consonants:—

bee,	cee,	dee,		gee,		jay,	kay,				pee,
			eff,		aitch,			ell,	em,	en,	
qu,			tee,	vee,		•			zee		
	ar,	ess,			doub	ole-u,	eks,	wy,			

§ 11

The vowels are sonant by nature, though they are not called sonants. The consonants b, d, g, j, l, n, r, v, w, y, z, have a voice sound, and are called sonants. The consonants, c, f, h, k, p, q, s, t, x, which are utterly without voice sound, are called surds,—the word surd meaning soundless. The sonants can be uttered by themselves; the surds cannot.

The sonants y and w have so much sound that they themselves are sometimes used as vowels, y being equal to i (§ 140), and w to u (§ 241).

The consonants are sounded by means of the tongue, teeth, and lips, which, by their position, affect the vowel sounds as they come forth. Thus, the tip of the tongue held against the roof of the mouth, just inside the teeth, and suddenly released to let a pressure of breath through, sounds t. If voice is given with the breath, the sound is d. The t is but an explosive breath condition, which affects the vowel which follows, as ta, te, ti, to, tu. In itself it has no sound, and therefore is called a surd. D is said to be kindred to t, because it is made with the vocal organs in the same position that produces t. They are the same, except that t, having no sound, is surd, while d, having sound, is sonant.

§ 12

The pairs of consonants are t and d, — k, c hard, or q, and hard g, — f and v, — s, or soft c, and z. T is the kindred surd of d, and d is the kindred sonant of t. K, c hard, or q, is the kindred surd of hard g, and hard g is the kindred sonant of either of these letters. Ch is the kindred surd of soft g or j, and soft g or j is the kindred sonant of ch. Sh and zh are kindred; the former surd, the latter sonant.

§ 13

Two letters are sometimes used together to express one sound, as ou, oa, th, ch. Such a phonogram is called a digraph. A similar union of three letters, as eau, tch, is called a trigraph.

Di means two; tri means three; graph means character or mark; hence, the terms digraph, trigraph. Usually one letter of a digraph or trigraph is sounded, the others being silent. Some phonograms consist of four letters, as ough, augh, eigh.

§ 14

A syllable consists of a vowel sound, either alone or with one or more consonant sounds, used as a part of a word. At, catch, an, read, are syllables.

A word consists of one or more syllables, as mat, mat ter, mat ri mo ny.

§ 15

Expressing thought by words, intended for the eye, is called writing. We hear what is spoken; we read what is written. Writing and reading are correlative to each other.

Scanning words and determining the sounds which their letters and syllables indicate, may be called reading. In our language, both spelling and reading are rendered difficult by the facts that the same phonogram may represent

different sounds, and that the same sound may be represented by different phonograms.

DIACRITICAL MARKS .

§ 16

In some works of instruction, such as dictionaries, spellers, readers, etc., marks are used to indicate the different sounds of letters. These are called Diacritical Marks. Authors have invented various systems of marking, but the one best known and most used in this country is that which is given in Webster's International Dictionary. It has been adopted for use in this book.

§ 17

Each of the vowels has its long sound. This sound is indicated by a mark called the Macron, thus: -

ā. as in ate.

ō, as in bone.

ē, as in eve.

ū, as in use.

ī, as in ice.

y, as in by.

Vowels usually have their long sound in syllables which are spoken with stress or accent. In unaccented syllables, the natural long sound is generally weakened or modified. This modified long sound is common to each of the vowels, and is indicated by the Modified Macron, thus: -

a, as in sol'ace.

o, as in po et'ic.

ė, as in cre ate'.

ů, as in u nite'.

i, as in i de'a.

 $\frac{1}{y}$, as in hy e'na.

Each of the vowels has its short sound. This is indicated by a mark called the Breve, thus: -

a. as in cat.

ŏ, as in hot.

ĕ, as in den.

ŭ, as in gum.

I, as in pin.

y, as in lyr'ic.

The vowels a, e, o, u, are influenced in sound by a union with r, and are marked with the Circumflex, as follows:—

a, as in care.

ô, as in lord.

ê, as in there.

û, as in urn.

E, i, and y, before r, sound alike, the sound being indicated by the Tilde, as follows: —

ē, as in term.

ỹ, as in myr'tle.

I, as in first.

The Dieresis, two dots above the letters a, i, is used to indicate —

ä, as in fa'ther.

i, as in ma chine'.

One dot above the letters a and o, signifies the sound of —

a, as in fast.

o, as in son.

Two dots below the letters a, o, and u, signify the sounds of —

a, as in all.

u, as in rude.

o, as in do.

One dot below the letters a, o, and u, signifies the sound of —

a, as in what. o, as in wolf. u, as in full.

E, in some words, sounds like a, and is marked —

e, as in they.

A bar under n shows that that letter sounds like —

n, in ink.

A bar suspended below s or x shows that the letter has its sonant sound, as, —

s, in has.

x, in ex ist'.

A bar crossing c or t indicates that —

e has the k sound, as in cat.
ch has the k sound as in chasm.
th has its sonant sound as in than.

The Cedilla is applied to c to indicate the s sound, as,

ç in civ'il.

ch, as in chaise.

A bar above g indicates the sound of -

g, as in get.

A dot above g indicates the sound of -

ġ, as in gem.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

§ 18

- ā, as in hate, and in the digraphs āi, āy, eā, āu.
- a, as in sol'ace.
- ă, as in hat, and in the digraphs ăi, uă.
- ä, as in harm, and in the digraphs äu, eä, uä.
- a, as in pass.
- a, as in hall, and in the digraphs au, aw, oa, and the phonogram augh.
- a, as in dare, and in the digraphs ai, ea.
- a, as in what.
- a, as in many, and in the digraphs ai, ay.

§ 19

- ē, as in me, and in the digraphs ēa, ēe, iē, ēi, ēy, ēo.
- ė, as in cre ate'.
- ĕ, as in let, and in the digraphs ĕa, ĕo, ĕi, uĕ, iĕ.
- ê, as in there, and in the digraph êi.
- ē, as in term, and in the digraphs ēa, uē.
- e, as in they, and in the digraph ei, and the phonogram eigh.

§ 20

- i, as in pine, and in the digraphs ie, ui, ai, oi, ei, and the phonogram igh.
- i, as in ide'a.
- I, as in pin, and in the digraphs ul, le, el, la, ol.
- I, as in ma chine', and in the digraphs ie, ei.
- 1, as in firm.
- i, as in al'ien.

§ 21

- ō, as in rode, and in the digraphs ōa, ōe, ōw, ōu, ōo, eō.
- o, as in po et'ic.
- ŏ, as in rod, and in the digraphs ŏw, ŏu.
- o, as in do, and in the digraphs oo, ou, oe.
- o, as in son, and in the digraphs oe, oo.
- o, as in wolf, and in the digraph ou.
- ô, as in born, and in the digraphs ôu, eô, and the phonogram ôugh.
- o, as in worm.
- o, as in wom'en.
- o, as in long.

§ 22

- ū, aş in tune, and in the digraphs ūe, eū, ūi, and the trigraphs ieū, eaū, and the phonogram ough.
- u, as in u nite'.
- ŭ, as in tun, and in the digraph oŭ.
- u, as in rude.
- u, as in full, and in the digraph ou.
- û, as in urn, and in the digraph oû.
- u, as in bur'y.
- u, as in bus'y.

§ 23

- y, as in by, and in the digraphs ey, ye, uy.
- y, as in hy e'na, and in the digraph ay.
- y, as in myth, and in the digraph ey.
- \tilde{y} , as in myr'tle.

§ 24

b, as in bit, and in the digraph bb.
c, as in cell, and in the digraphs cz, sc.
e, as in can, and in the digraphs ek, ch.
ch, as in chin, and in the trigraph tch.
ch, as in chaise, and in the trigraph sch.

§ 25

- d, as in did, and in the digraphs 1d, dd.
- f, as in fat, and in the digraphs ft, ff.
- f, as in of.
- g, as in gun, and in the digraphs gh, gg.
- ġ, as in gin, and in the digraph dġ.
- gh, as in rough.

§ 26

h, as in him, and in the digraph wh.

j, as in jest.

k, as in king, and in the digraphs ck, lk.

1, as in lad, and in the digraph 11.

m, as in man, and in the digraphs mn, mb, lm, mp, gm.

n, as in nod, and in the digraphs gn, pn, kn, mn, nn.

n, as in ink, and in the digraphs ng, nk.

§ 27

p, as in pen, and in the digraph ph.

ph, as in phrase.

ph, as in Steph'en.

q, as in quite.

r, as in run, and in the digraphs wr, rh, rr.

§ 28

s, as in sun, and in the digraphs st, ss, ps.

ş, as in has.

s, as in sug'ar, and in the digraph sh.

t, as in tin, and in the digraphs bt, ct, th, tt.

th, as in thin.

th, as in then.

v, as in vain.

§ 29

w, as in well, and in the digraph wh.

x, as in mix.

x, as in exact'.

x, as in xe'bec.

y, as in yes.

z, as in zone.

§ **30**

In speaking an English word of more than one syllable, there is a stress or force of voice given to one syllable greater than is given to the others. This stress or force is called accent. In books of instruction it is sometimes denoted by a mark, thus:—

cab'in, consent'.

Sometimes a word of several syllables has a second accent on a syllable near the end, as su'per in tend'ent. Rhythmic expression calls for frequent accent, some words having three accented syllables, as,—

in'com pat'i bil'i ty.

In accented syllables the sounds of the vowels are regular, as in words of one syllable. In unaccented syllables the vowel sounds are generally modified, as in —

con'duct - con duct'.

The word a'men' is the only one in the English language fully accented on two syllables.

In this book, words in a column, following a word marked for accent, are accented on the same syllable.

§ 31

At first, our words were invented or borrowed from other languages. Each one had a meaning to itself, as hat, man, bird, go, act. Such words are called primitives, the word primitive meaning first or original. From these, other words were made by adding, either at the beginning or at the end, syllables which themselves had meaning. Words so made are called derivatives, because they are derived. The word act is a primitive word; from it the following words are derived:—

actor, action, acted, actual, react, reacted, reacting, reaction, overact, overacted, overacting, active, actively, activity, enact, enacted, reenact, acting, enacting, actually, actionable, reenacted, reenacting, reenactment.

The primitive word which is the base of a derivative is called the root word. The additions are called affixes. An affix added to the beginning of a word is a prefix, while one added to the end of a word is a suffix. (§§ 261-263.)

"I tell you earnestly, you must get into the habit of looking intensely at words, and assuring yourself of their meaning, syllable by syllable, nay letter by letter."

"If you read ten pages of a good book, letter by letter, that is to say, with real accuracy, you are for evermore in some measure an educated person."

— Ruskin.

ENGLISH WORDS

AS SPOKEN AND WRITTEN

§ 32

USES OF THE VOWEL A. (§ 18)

LONG SOUND OF A

In the following words a has its regular long sound, which may be denoted by the mark \bar{a} :—

fate	a'ble	a'gent	brave	slave
same	wake	ma tròn 1	strange	blade
bake	\mathbf{s} nake	pa trỏn ¹	man'ger	grade
flame	grape	a corn	an gel	f a'ble
ba'by	scrape	va por	fla grant	ma son 2
pa thos	pas'try	sa tan	cham ber	va cate
		1 § 114. 2 § 11	15.	

Very frequently, in words of our language, letters are used to affect the sounds of other letters, while having no sound themselves. In the exercise above, e, at the end of words, has no sound; yet the letter is very important, since it shows that a has its long sound. Silent letters often serve as substitutes for diacritical marks.

§ 33

There are some words, that, though different in meaning and in spelling, are the same in sound as certain others. Such words are called homonyms (same names). Their difference in spelling is usually a difference of digraphs, which have for their basis the same sound; as reed, read, scent, cent. In this book, homonyms are classified by digraphs.

He stole the bale and was put under bail.

He passed the gate at a rapid gait.

To lade the camel they laid bags upon him.

She made a bonnet for the maid.

Males are employed to carry the mails.

He was pale when he brought the pail.

A tale about a dog's tail.

It was a waste of cloth to make that waist.

The field of maize is a maze of vegetation.

§ 34

Various digraphs are used to indicate the long sound of a. Each of these has for its basis \bar{a} , the other vowel being silent. The digraph $\bar{a}i$ occurs in —

bait	brain	faith	main tain'	dis dain'
plain	rail	dain'ty	ex plain	pre vail
\mathbf{sprain}	raid	rain bow	as sail	com plain
${f claim}$	snail	$\mathbf{mer} \ \mathbf{maid}$	a fraid	tai'lor¹
stain	aim	be wail'	$ ext{de tain}$	main sail
chain	paid	rai'ment	up braid	prai rie²

¹ § 110. ² § 93.

His worst ail comes from drinking ale.

Hail, to the hale and strong!

It has lain in the lane for a week.

The main part of the horse's mane is behind the ears.

Take pains in setting those panes of glass.

A plain is a plane surface of land.

A sail was offered for sale.

The plate glass was covered by plaits of drapery.

He waives his right to cross the waves.

§ 35

The digraph ay occurs in—

say	\mathbf{fray}	jay	be tray'	dis play'
bray	hay	cray'on	por tray	de cay
\mathbf{dray}	stay .	may or	al lay	de lay
clay	sway	af fray'	as say	play
flay	stray	ar ray	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{fray}$	spray

The rays of heat raise the temperature. He prays and gives praise to God.

§ 36

The digraph ea occurs in ---

break steak great yea

Do not break the brake.

A great fire was burning in the grate.

The antelope steak hung on the stake.

The digraph au occurs only in words of which gauge is the root.

The letter a has the sound of short e in -

a'ny ma'ny

The digraph at based upon this sound of a is used in—
said saith a gainst' a gain'
and the digraph ay in says (ses).

§ 37

When a syllable is based upon the long sound of a, but is unaccented, the sound is usually modified so as to be between

short and long. In such cases, the letter may be marked å. It occurs in —

pref'ace sen'ate ag'ate rav'age pil'lage con trary cot tage pack age sol ace cli mate mes sage or ange pal ate li bra ry ter race pi rate vil lage im age pal ace sur face pur chase mod er ate for tu nate fo li age cha ot'ic

As a rule, any vowel or vowel digraph must be under accent to have its long sound (§ 30). In an unaccented syllable this long sound of a, e, i, o, or u, is modified as a is in the words above. Thus, e in e vent', i in ide'a, o in obey', u in vir'tue, are less than long in sound. This modified long sound is indicated thus: \dot{a} , \dot{c} , \dot{i} , \dot{o} , \dot{u} (§ 17).

§ 38

The suffix able added to a verb carries the sense of able to do, or be done to. It changes the verb to an adjective.

Write the following verbs, adding able: —

change, trace, notice, charge, suppose, purchase, vary, love, advise, tame, define, attain, use.¹

¹ § 124.

The suffix **ible** is another form of the suffix **able**, and means the same.

The digraph at, a silent, is sometimes used, as in cap'tain (§ 93).

The digraph ay occurs in the last syllable of names of the days, as —

Sun'day Tues'day Thurs'day Sat'ur day Mon day Wednes day Fri day

The names of the days, being proper nouns, begin, like all proper nouns, with capitals.

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "At the working man's house, Hunger looks in; but dares not enter."
- "Diligence is the mother of good luck, and God gives all things to industry."
- "One to-day is worth 2 two to-morrows. Have you somewhat to do to-morrow? Do it to-day."
- "Many, without labor, would live by their wits only; but they will break for want of capital."

 Franklin.

¹ § 120. ² § 111.

In exercise writing, begin the first word of every sentence and the first word of each line of poetry with a capital, as is done in the dictation exercises. Direct quotations also should begin with capitals.

§ **39**

SHORT SOUND OF A

A in its short sound, marked a, occurs in —

am	ab'stract	$\operatorname{sad'dle}$	gal'lant	gath'er
span	bal lad	$\operatorname{ad}\operatorname{der}$	scaf fold	can did
rally	al um	gal lop	mar ry	cat a ract
\mathbf{sad}	an vil	tas sel	las so	gi raffe'
plank	bar ren	ham mock	sal ad	am'ber
ca nal'	pat ent	havoc	a quat'ic¹	cap stan
		1 0 40	=	_

¹ § 43.

The digraph at occurs only in plaid.

The digraph už occurs in guar'an ty.

The trigraph uay, sounding as long e, occurs in quay.

She lost the key while on the quay.

§ 40

ITALIAN SOUND OF A

This is the sound given to the letter in far, father, ah, and may be marked ä. It usually occurs in syllables which are accented, as in —

spar	farce	larch	char'coal	har'bor
scar	barn	\mathbf{chart}	har vest	re mark'
charm	stark	star'ling	par lor	ci gar
\mathbf{smart}	\mathbf{marl}	dar ling	scar let	a jar
barge	yard	mar ble	gar ter	a larm
parse	arch	mar tin	$\mathbf{ar} \mathbf{dent}$	${ m em\ balm^1}$
		1 ¢ 909		

¹ § 208.

But in the following words, a before r in the accented syllables has its short sound, as in hat:—

ar'ras	ar'id	bar'rack	car'om
mar i tĭme	tar ry	gar ret	\mathbf{bar} rel
car ri on	bar ris ter	car a mel	car a van
mar i gold	bar y tone	nar ra tive	far ri er
par a ble	mar i ner	clar i net	car a way

§ 41

In unaccented syllables, a before r loses the Italian sound, and sounds much like e before r in sil ver, as in —

bur'glar	pil'lar	tar'tar	po'lar	vin'e gar
li ar	pop lar	vic ar	so lar	an gu lar²
$\operatorname{ce}\operatorname{dar}$	mor tar	tem plar	lu nar	cir cu lar
vul gar	cel lar	nec tar	sug ar 1	joc u lar
mo lar	lin e ar	pop u lar	mus cu lar	reg u lar
		¹ § 230. ² §	210.	

Final ar with d added, unaccented, sounds as erd, as in —

cus'tard nig'gard das'tard do'tard drunk ard or chard bas tard slug gard scab bard mus tard stand ard tank ard wiz ard spike nard liz ard buz zard

This modification of the sound of a vowel before final r in an unaccented syllable is common to a, e, i, o, u, and y. They sound much alike, as in tab'ular, shel'ter, na'dir, ac'tor, au'gur, sa'tyr.

§ 42

The digraph äu occurs in -

laun'der haunt taunt launch vaunt laugh 1 iaun dice gaunt iaunt haunch flaunt daunt saun'ter gaunt'let craunch 1 & 188.

The digraph au sounds as ō in the word mauve. The trigraph eau, sounding as long o, occurs in —

beau bu'reau pla teau' ba teau'

The digraph uä occurs in the word guard. The digraph eä occurs in —

hearth heart heark'en

I had not the heart to shoot the hart.

Before the digraph lm, in a syllable, a takes the Italian sound, as in —

alms balm calm qualm alm'ond

Before the digraph If, as in calf, half, and before the digraph Iv, as in salve, a takes the Italian sound.

Extending his arms, he asked for alms.

A, ending an accented syllable, sometimes takes the Italian sound, as in —

la'va	fa'ther	pa'pa	ma'ma		
gua no¹	gua va¹	Ja va	bra vo		
¹ § 137.					

Note. - Bra vo, a noun, is pronounced bra'vo.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"After a day of cloud 1 and wind and rain
Sometimes 2 the setting sun breaks out again,
And, touching all the darksome woods with light,
Smiles on the fields, until they laugh and sing,
Then, like a ruby from the horizon's 3 ring,
Drops down into the night."

¹ § 138. ² § 258. ⁸ § 115. — Longfellow.

In copying the above selection, underscore each digraph and trigraph.

§ 43

MODIFIED ITALIAN SOUND OF A

In many words, a has a sound between a in hat and a in harm, and may be marked à. Naturally it might be thought that a in pat and a in pass should sound alike, both being followed by consonants, but there is a difference.

In syllables ending in sk, ff, ft, th, ss, sp, st, nce, nd, nt, the short sound of a often broadens toward the Italian sound, as in —

ask	grass	glance	aft'er	de mand'
task	\mathbf{hasp}	prance	raft er	en hance
\mathbf{staff}	gasp	ad vance'	plas ter	per chance
\mathbf{raft}	${f clasp}$	ant	bas ket	past
lath	last	${f chant}$	cas ket	$\operatorname{\overline{grant}}$
brass	quaff	pass	nas ty	mass
cask	$\operatorname{\mathbf{graft}}$	grasp	plas tic	blast

Bass, a fish. Bass, a deep tone.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud-hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

¹ § 93. ² § 208.

-- Cowper.

§ 44

The word a, when accented, is pronounced \bar{a} . But when it precedes a noun, it is spoken as though an unaccented syllable of that word, and is sounded \dot{a} .

A, at the end of a word, unaccented, takes the modified Italian sound, as in —

del'ta drä ma	lar'va dog ma	quo'ta stig ma vil la	man'na chi na	so'da ex tra
co ma gā la ¹ mi ca gō ril'la ¹	stan za com ma pu ma å ro'ma	pōl ka ver be'na	for mu la	so fa e nigʻma silʻi ca ve ran'da

§ 45

A, as a prefix to nouns, adjectives, and verbs, converts them into adverbs with the sense of on or at. The a is a syllable, but is never accented, and it always has the modified Italian sound.

Write the following words prefixed by a, and pronounce them: —

back, bed, breast, broad, drift, far, foul, fresh, slope, thirst, wake, sleep, float, foot, ground.

§ 46

The suffix ance or ancy, which means state or condition of, when added to a verb changes it to a noun. The a is modified from the Italian sound until it is nearly silent.

griev'ance	as sur'ance	an noy'ance
de fi'ance 1	suf'fer ance	ap pli ance 1
al li ance 1	ut ter ance	re pent ance
for bear ance	re sist'ance	at tend ance
re sem blance	$\mathbf{a}\mathbf{c}$ \mathbf{cept} \mathbf{ance}	as sist ance
	1 8 140	

¹ § 149.

In final or medial syllables, unaccented, ending in an, al, ant, as, ass, ast, ap, aph, aff, am, ad, the modified Italian a is further modified until it is nearly silent, as in the words syl'van, va'can cy, mor'tal, loy'al, va'cant, val'iant, guid'ance, hus'band, bi'as, com'pass, bal'last, break'fast, jal'ap, ser'aph, mad'am, myr'i ad.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet,
To smooth the ice, or add another hue

Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish, Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

§ 258.

- Shakespeare.

§ 47

A, AS IN CARE

When a comes before r, in a syllable, it naturally takes the Italian sound, as in car. But final e after the r flattens that sound of a to the one which it has in care. A with this sound is marked â, and occurs in —

flare	square	bare	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{clare}'$
char'y	scare	blare	com pare
rare	${f glare}$	scarce	$\qquad \qquad \text{be ware} \qquad \qquad$
spare	snare	par'ent	${f fare\ well}$

§ 48

The digraph ai occurs in -

air	${f chair}$	im pair'	fair'y
bairn	af fair'	mohair	cor sair
lair	stair	re pair'	gair ish

The hare has more fur than hair. It is hardly fair to pay my fare. He stood on a stair and began to stare.

The digraph ea occurs in —

bear swear pear wear tear

His bare feet could not bear the frost. Each of the pair took a pear, and began to pare. Good plated ware will wear well. Sowing tares is not sewing tears.

The digraph ay occurs only in prayer.

When writing the names or titles of persons, or the names of places or of denominations in religion, or the names of the days, months, etc., begin the words with capitals. Begin with capitals all words which signify God or Christ, such as Almighty, Saviour, etc.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Beside the bed where parting guilt was laid,
And sorrow, guilt, and pain, by turns dismayed,
The reverend champion stood. At his control
Despair and anguish 1 fled the struggling soul;
Comfort came down the trembling wretch to raise,
And his last faltering accents whispered praise."

— Goldsmith.

§ 49

A, AS IN BALL

When a takes the sound it has in the word ball, it may be marked a. It occurs in —

call	waltz	\mathbf{dwarf}	sward	quart 1
fall	salt	cal'dron	warm	wharf
gall	\mathbf{malt}	${f al}\ {f der}$	swarm	\mathbf{thwart}
squall 1	\mathbf{halt}	hal ter	want	scald
stall	pal'try	fal ter	war	al'ways
false	pal sy	balsam	al'so	al most
		¹ §§ 137, 219.		

Before the digraph 1k, which sounds as k, a takes this sound, as in —

talk¹ walk chalk balk calk

1 § 199.

§ 50

The digraph au occurs in -

cause	auk	gauze	fraud	caught
maul	pau'per	daub	au'dit	\mathbf{naught}
vault	cau cus	lau'rel	plau dit	ap plaud'
fault	cau tion	paunch	$\mathbf{gaud}\ \mathbf{y}$	as sault
sauce	caus tic	au'thor	sau sage	daugh'ter
fau'cet	$e_{\underline{\mathbf{x}}}$ haust'	au dĭ ence	auc tion	naugh ty

Haul the table through the hall. The clause mentioned a lion's claus.

§ 51

The digraph aw occurs in ---

draw	\mathbf{crawl}	awe	spawn	squaw
flaw	brawl	sprawl	fawn	yawl
jaw	scrawl	claw	brawn	yawn
straw	thaw	hawk	lawn	awn'ing
haw'thorn	taw'dry	shawl	mawk'ish	awk waid
saw yer	taw ny	dawn	haw şer	ma caw'

The boy began to bawl for his ball.

All he had was an awl.

While licking her paws the cat made a pause.

The digraph on occurs only in broad.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"'Tis sweet to hear the watchdog's honest¹ bark
Bay deep voiced² welcome as we draw near home;
"Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark
Our coming, and look brighter when we come."

¹ § 191. ² § 169. — Byron.

A sometimes takes the sound of short o, and may be marked a. It occurs in —

wad squad2 was swamp wand squash² wan'der wal'let wan swap qual'i ty² wasp wal low wab ble war'rant squal id² squab ble2 wal nut \mathbf{wash} stal wart wal rus quar ry² \mathbf{watch} wad dle squan der² was saĭl¹ hal i but wan'ton wam pum quan ti ty2 1 § 93. ² § 219.

§ 53

USES OF THE VOWEL E. (§ 19) LONG SOUND OF E

The long sound of e (ē) occurs in --

sin cere'1 ath'lete theme we mere ac cede 1 cere1 se vere' con crete⁸ me cash'mere ⁸ ad here se crete' he aus tere' scene² se cede'1 ef fete she blas pheme re cede' 1 com pete⁸ o bese con vene⁸ eve mete kerosene' replete con cede³ ex treme

¹ § 153. ² § 164. ⁸ § 154.

Old and sere was the seer. Busy be, as is the bee.

§ **54**

The digraph ēa occurs in —

speak	streak	\mathbf{fear}	\mathbf{w}	clean
beak	tweak	tease	\mathbf{meal}	$_{ m cheap}$
bleak	yeast	spear	\mathbf{veal}	ease

league ¹	least	deal	mea'ger	please
freak	feast	dream	teach er	cheat
sneak	wea'ry	bead	trea ty	cleave
		¹ § 181.		

Tear, a drop of fluid from the eyes. Tear, to pull apart.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Hidden in the alder¹-bushes,²
There he waited till the deer came,
Till he saw two antlers lifted,
Saw two eyes look from the thicket,
Saw the nostrils point to windward,³
And a deer came down the pathway,
Flecked with leafy light and shadow.
And his heart within him fluttered,
Trembled like the leaves above him,
Like the birch-leaf palpitated,
As the deer came down the pathway."

¹ § 49. ² § 130. ⁸ § 41.

- Longfellow.

§ 55

Near the beach grows a beech tree.

The wheels will creak in crossing the creek.

Stand here, and you can hear.

I will soon heal the cut on the heel.

I stood on the lea in the lee of the hill.

If the bag leaks, you will lose the leeks.

He wreaks his vengeance and the land reeks with gore.

This seam may seem to be coarse.

To shear a pig is sheer folly.

Do not steal the steel.

Near the team the trees teem with beauty.

The digraph ēe occurs in -

tree	screen	fleece	bleed	\mathbf{seethe}
free	green	fleet [.]	sweep	$speech^1$
glee	re deem'	\mathbf{greet}	steer	cheek
eel	be tween	dis creet'	breeze	\mathbf{speed}
steed	lin'seed	sleeve	bee'tle	be seech'1
sneeze	set tee'	creed	prī va teer'	ju'bĭ lee
18 161				

§ 57

The prize beet beat all the rest.

The breech-loading cannon made a breach in the wall.

A tame deer makes a dear pet.

To jump ten feet is quite a feat.

The dog flees from the fleas.

For his meed they gave him mead.

As I began to peel the tree there came a peal of thunder.

When we meet, you shall have meat without mete.

Can you read what I write with a reed?

I did not see the sea.

With thee would I spend the day, not a day.

Last week we were weak.

§ 58

The digraph ee sounds as short i in -

been breech'es

I have been putting corn in the bin.

E sounds like short i in --

Eng'land Eng'lish

pret'ty

DICTATION EXERCISE

"I knew,1 by the smoke that so gracefully 2 curled Above the green elms, that a cottage was near; And I said,3 "If there's peace to be found in the world,4 A heart that was humble might hope for it here." - Thomas Moore. 1 § 212. ² § 249. ⁸ § 36. ⁴ § 111.

§ 59

The digraph ie occurs in -

chief	fiend	tierce	wield	re lieve'
grief	brief	grieve	\mathbf{priest}	re trieve
\mathbf{shriek}	niece	fierce	a chieve'	be lieve
be lief'	cash ier'	pierce	ag grieve	a piece
re lief	liege	yield	re prieve	fron'tier
thief	tier	shield	be siege	field

§ 60

He came to his bier through too much beer. I would as lief have the leaf as the flower. Give him a piece for the sake of peace. But for my coat of frieze, I should freeze. On the pier stood the lordly peer. I mean to be of humble mien.

§ 61

The digraph ēi occurs in ei'ther con ceive' re ceive' re ceipt' weird nei ther per ceive de ceit con ceit lei'sure 1 1 & 230.

Seal letters with wax; ceil rooms with plaster. Once on the seas, he will seize each vessel that he sees.

The digraph ēo occurs only in the word peo'ple.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"When I met with a man of pleasure, sacrificing every laudable improvement of the mind and of fortune, and ruining his health, 'Mistaken man,' said I, 'you are providing pain for yourself instead of pleasure; you give too much for your whistle.'

"If I see a man fond of appearance, or of fine clothes, fine houses, fine furniture, fine equipages, for which he contracts debts, and perhaps ends his career in prison, 'Alas!' say I, 'he pays dear, very dear, for his whistle.'"

1 § 230. 2 § 153. 8 § 239. 4 § 238.

- Franklin.

§ 62

In unaccented syllables ending with e, that letter has, naturally, its long sound, but the sound is slighted and is really so modified as to be between long and short. The modified long sound is indicated by this sign, \(\bar{e}\). It occurs in e late' e quip' be cause' me men'to pi'e ty ce ment¹ pre pare ce re al 1 e lect e rase e ter nal de cide 1 re gard e merge se rene' cel'e brate¹ e vade he ro ic pen'e trate cre ate ¹ § 153.

In the word the, e sounds long when the word is accented. But, when the is spoken as though an unaccented syllable of the word it limits, e is modified.

§ 63

It is a rule that e, when it ends a word and is not silent, has the modified long sound, as in —

ė pit'o me a pos'tro phe ex tem'po re sim'i le hy per'bo le ac'me

For 5 see § 107.

When the digraph ee ends a word, it is sounded as e long. Examples: —

ap'ō gee	ref'u gee	ped'i gree
pĕr i gee	ab sen tee'	dev o tee'
fric as see'	leg a tee	nom i nee
pat ent ee	rep ar tee	ref er ee

Words ending in the digraph ee are generally accented on that syllable.

§ 64

The letter e sounding like long a is marked e. Except in words adopted from other languages, e takes this sound only in the digraphs ei and ey, as in —

they neigh'bor 1 rein whey sur vey' o bey' in veigh' 1 skein con vey' o bei sance weigh 1 ey'rie hei'nous pur vey freight 1 1 § 186.

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "Let all your things have their places; let each part of your business have its time.
- "Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly; and, if you speak, speak accordingly.
- "Tolerate no uncleanliness, either in body, clothes, or habitation.
- "Be not disturbed at trifles, or at accidents common or unavoidable.
- "Lose no time; be always employed in something; cut off all unnecessary actions.
- "Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
- "Forbear resenting injuries so much as you think they deserve." --Franklin.

Eight were the peaches that he ate.

Deign thou, O royal Dane.

His feint was that of a faint man.

It was during the reign of the spring rain.

If you are sane, draw in the seine.

He went in a sleigh his foe to slay.

Like a veil the cloud hid the vale.

In vain he bled at every vein.

It was my fate to miss the fête.

Come this way and we will weigh you.

Wait, and be told your weight.

The Turkish Bey sailed down the bay.

The Algerian Dey fell ill one day.

Let us pray that he will miss the prey.

He was fain to feign sympathy.

§ 66

SHORT SOUND OF E

Short e, as sounded in hen, is marked ĕ. It occurs in—

end	ga zelle'	${ m con\ fess'}$	hun'dred	rug'ged
$_{ m elm}$	fet'ter	$\mathbf{mar'vel}$	dog ged	par cel
chess	cher ub	${f rec}{f tor}^{{\scriptscriptstyle 1}}$	dot ted	$\overline{\operatorname{deck}}$
sense	rel ic	${ m ves\ sel}$	$\operatorname{sud}\operatorname{\mathbf{den}}$	\mathbf{sect}
ĕr'rand	pence	$ab bess^2$	na ked	re flect'
res in	\mathbf{next}	rev el	$\mathbf{ha}\ \mathbf{tred}$	ledge 8
¹ § 110.	² § 226.	⁸ § 185.		J

§ **67**

The syllable **ĕn**, prefixed to adjectives, changes them to verbs with the sense of **make**.

. Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix en added:—

able, dear, feeble, large, rich, noble.

The syllable ĕn, prefixed to nouns, changes them to verbs with the sense of to put in.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix added:—

cage, circle, close, force, gulf, rage, throne, tomb, trap.

Before **b** and **p**, **e**n changes to **e**m, for ease of pronunciation.

Add em to —

balm, brace, bark, bed, body, power.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"In these vernal seasons of the year, when the air is calm¹ and pleasant, it were an injury and sullenness against Nature not to go out and see her riches, and partake in her rejoicing with heaven and earth."

— Milton.

§ 68

The suffix ence, which means relating to action or state, when added to an adjective or verb, changes it to a noun. In this suffix, e is modified until it is nearly silent, as in—

ref'er ence	con do lence	oc cur'rence
con fer ence	rev'er ence	sub sist ence
de pend'ence	def er ence	in dul gence
res'i dence	ex cel lence	pref'er ence
dif fer ence	ab hŏr'rence	vi o lence
dil i gence	ret'i cence	pen i tence

^{1 § 208.}

1 § 36.

§ 69

When e naturally has its short sound in an unaccented syllable, the sound is modified so much in some words that the letter becomes silent, as in —

of'ten ¹	heav'en	wea'şel	doz'en	fro'zen
$sof ten^1$	gar den	$\overline{\text{shov el}}$	gold en	man tel
${f tak\ en}$	glad den	shriv el	o pen	ha zel
wov en	${f pru\ dent}$	e ven	$\mathbf{wood}\ \mathbf{en}$	${f ea}$ ${f sel}$
sev en	cra ven	$\mathbf{de}\mathbf{cent}$	quo tient	ov en
¹ § 238.				

DICTATION EXERCISE

"'I've found out this,' says¹ Farmer John,
'That happiness is not bought² nor sold,
And clutched in a life of waste and hurry,
In nights² of pleasure and days of worry;
And wealth isn't all in gold,
Mortgage,³ and stocks, and ten per cent;
But in simple ways and sweet content.
Few wants, pure hopes, and noble ends,
Some land to till, and a few good friends.'"

2 § 186. 2 § 238. — J. T. Trowbridge.

Observe the use of quotation marks in this extract. That which the person quoted represents as being said by another person should be enclosed by the single marks.

Notice, too, the dropping of letters in I've, isn't. Such elisions are allowable in poetry, where the full words would cause the line to have too many syllables, and they are used sometimes in dialogue to represent peculiar expressions by the characters. In regular composition they should not be used.

The suffix en added to an adjective means to make; thus, harden, to make hard. When the suffix is added to a noun it means made of; thus, leaden, made of lead.

Such words as are based on a short vowel and end with a single consonant repeat the final consonant when the en is added. Those which end in e drop the letter, lest the two e's should make the en sound as een.

Write and pronounce the following words with en added. Remember that the e is silent.

dead	\mathbf{deaf}	stiff	glad	broad
mad	\mathbf{fresh}	sad	red	birch
hid	\mathbf{earth}	oak	weak	trod
\mathbf{shake}	wide	gold	\mathbf{w} ood	thick
sick	drunk	quick	broke	\mathbf{dark}
cheap	${f ripe}$	$\overline{\text{threat}}$	\mathbf{beat}	tight
soak	$\stackrel{-}{\operatorname{length}}$	\mathbf{fright}	white	chaste

§ 71

Silent e is much used to indicate the sound of other letters. Following a consonant at the end of a syllable of one vowel, as in note, mate, it shows the vowel to be long. There are exceptions to this, however, in which the vowel has other than the long sound. Among these are the words:—

gĭve	$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{\breve{a}}\mathbf{de}$	lĭve	${f sh\'ove}$
hăve	gŏne	${f dove}$	glove
$\ddot{\mathbf{come}}$	done	ol ĭve ·	car'mĭne
\mathbf{shoe}	move	prom ĭse	lose

I bade you to be good, not bad. Then came the belle, ringing the bell.

Following c or g, at the end of a syllable, e is silent and indicates that the letter has its soft sound, as in rage, race.

Suppose we wish to write the words which, when spoken, sound as —

băj lĕj rĭj dŏj bŭj

We must use g. But g after a vowel has its hard sound, and, changing j to g in the words, we have —

 $baar{g}$ leg $riar{g}$ $doar{g}$ · $buar{g}$

To soften the g in each word, we put silent e after it, and then we have bage, lege, rige, doge, buge. The silent e at the end, while it has softened the g and given us the sound we want, has also given the vowels their long sounds, which we do not want. To shut off the effect of the final silent e from the vowel, we throw in a silent consonant with the g, making the digraph dg, because, through a consonant digraph, a silent vowel will not influence the sound of a preceding one. Now we have badge, ledge, ridge, dodge, budge, as desired.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Fair laughs 1 the morn, and soft the zephyr 2 blows; While proudly riding o'er the azure 3 realm

In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes,

Youth 4 on the prow, and Pleasure 4 at the helm; Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway,

That hushed in grim repose expects his evening prey."

1 § 188. 2 § 218. 8 § 248. — Gray.

⁴ When a thing is personified, as above, the name begins with a capital letter.

The digraph ĕa occurs in —

cleanse stead tread	death breath deaf	sweat feath'er heath er mead ow weath er	pleas'ant peas ant clean ly	health wealth stealth
leav'en	meant	weath er	jeal ous 1	break'fast

¹ § 135.

He is ill bred, who refuses bread. The market was led by the price of lead. The light was red by which he read. The wether suffers from wet weather.

§ 74

Words alike in spelling are sometimes different in pronunciation. The difference is generally in the sound of the basic letter of the digraph, as in —

This will lead to a mine of lead. I told him to read, and he read. He came to plead, and he plead.

These examples should not be mistaken for homonyms.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The chair in which Grandfather sat was made of oak, which had grown dark with age, but had been rubbed and polished till it shone as bright as mahogany. It was very large and heavy, and had a back that rose high above Grandfather's white head. This back was curiously carved in open work, so as to represent flowers and foliage and other devices, which the children had often gazed at, but never could understand what they meant. On the very tiptop of the chair, over the head of Grand-

father himself, was the likeness of a lion's head, which had such a savage grin that you would almost expect to hear it growl and snarl."

— Hawthorne.

Write the compound words in the above (§ 258).

Observe that when a word cannot be completed at the end of a line, for want of space, the part written is followed by a hyphen (-) to indicate that the remainder of the word is given in the next line. Words should be so divided only between syllables.

§ 75

The digraph ži occurs only in heif'er and in non pa reil'. The digraph is occurs only in friend.

The digraph ue occurs only in guest and in guess.

G is generally soft before e, i, and y, sounding like j (§§ 72, 183). When it is desired that g shall be hard before either of these vowels, u is sometimes thrown in between the g and the e, i, or y, as in guest and guess, above.

The digraph so occurs in -

leop'ard

jeop'ard

feoff

§ 76

The letter e, sounding like a as in care, marked e, occurs only in —

ere

there

where

The digraph & occurs in -

heir

their

and words derived from them. Observe that 6, either alone or in its digraph 61, occurs only before r.

There is their home.

Each is full heir to light and air.

The letter e before r,	as in	fern,	is	\mathbf{marked}	ẽ,	and	occurs
in		•					

perch	\mathbf{stern}	nerve	herd	cen'ter
sperm	verse	clerk	serv'ĭle ²	per vert'
de fer'	pre fer'	\mathbf{verb}	ser mon	fi'ber
verge	a yert	mer'cy	ver dict	su perb'
merge	des'ert	per son 1	ker nel	lus'ter
clo'ver	mer chant	ver dant	serv ant	me ter
¹ § 115.	² § 90.			

§ 78

The suffix er, added to a verb, means he who does, or that which does.

Add er to the following verbs (§ 70) to turn them into nouns indicating doers:—

give, labor, run, teach, learn, weave, strike, spell, cut.

Er is also used as a suffix to adjectives showing a comparative degree of the qualities which the words express, as — slow, slower; fast, faster.

Est is the suffix which shows the greatest degree of the quality expressed by an adjective, as — slowest, fastest.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"From this plazza¹ the wandering Ichabod entered the hall, which formed the center of the mansion and the place of usual² residence. Here, rows of resplendent pewter, ranged on a long dresser, dazzled his eyes. In one corner stood a huge bag of wool ready to be spun; in another, a quantity of linsey-woolsey just from the loom. Ears of Indian corn, and strings of dried apples and peaches, hung in gay festoons along the wall, mingled

with the gaud of red peppers; and a door left ajar gave him a peep into the best parlor, where the claw-footed chairs and dark mahogany tables shone like mirrors. Andirons, with their accompanying shovel and tongs, glistened from their covert of asparagus tops; mock oranges and conch³ shells decorated the mantelpiece; strings of various-colored birds'-eggs were suspended above it; a great ostrich egg was hung from the center of the room; and a corner cupboard, knowingly left open, displayed immense treasures of old silver and well-mended china."

¹ § 88. ² § 228. ³ § 160. ⁴ § 217. — Irving.

Write the words in which a is sounded, and mark the a's to indicate their sounds.

§ 79

Some words which might otherwise end in eer, eher, and ger, are ended in cre and gre in order that the e shall not seem to indicate that the c or g is soft; for instance —

a'cre o'chre lu'cre o'gre

§ 80

The digraph ea occurs in such words as —

earth search earl learn ear'nest dearth hearse pearl yearn early

We heard the tramping of the coming herd.

The digraph ue occurs only in guer'don.

E has the sound of long o in the word sew.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The souls of emperors and cobblers are cast in the same mould — the same reason that makes us wrangle with our neighbor causes a war betwixt princes.

"The mariner of old said to Neptune in a great tempest, 'Thou mayest save me if thou wilt, and if thou wilt thou mayest destroy me; but whether or no, I will steer my rudder true.'"

¹ § 103. ² § 224. ⁸ § 64.

- Montaigne.

§ 81

When ed is added to a verb to indicate past tense, e is generally silent, as in —

im proved' hanged ad vised' speared seemed im bibed changed concerned swerved loved frowned in clined robbed cheered en gaged flagged curled charmed spoiled thawed a mazed' a mused' sailed scorned snowed

Observe that in such words the e comes between two sonants. Sonants following each other are easily pronounced, hence the e may be silent between them.

But when ed follows d, or its surd, t, the e is sounded for ease of expression, as in —

heat ed blend ed chid ed hat ed mend ed wont ed spad ed add ed root ed wast ed

Try to pronounce the above words with e silent, and you will perceive why it is sounded. A sonant cannot be sounded with its surd or with itself; there must be a vowel between them.

§ **82**

E following 1, at the end of a word, is silent and has no function, as in —

am'ple ap'ple smug'gle waf'fle ca'pa ble sim ple tus sle hum ble cod dle li a ble tër ri ble vis i ble thim ble sen si ble af fa ble

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Thus the Puritan was made up of two different men, the one all self-abasement, penitence, gratitude, passion; the other proud, calm, inflexible, sagacious. He prostrated himself in the dust before his Maker; but he set his foot on the neck of his king."

- Macaulay.

§ 83

Silent e at the end of a word, placed there to indicate the long sound of the preceding vowel or the soft sound of c or g, is sometimes retained when an addition is made to the word.

In cases where the addition begins with a consonant, the silent e, if needed before, is still needed to keep the preceding vowel long, or to show preceding c or g to be soft, as in —

strike — strikes	singe — singe ing
spite — spite ful	rose — rose like
fine — fine ly	grace — grace ful
tune — tune like	man'age — man age ment

But where the addition begins with a vowel, that vowel usually takes the place of the silent e in affecting the preceding letter, so that the e may be dropped as no longer needed, as in —

strike — strik ing	rose — ros y
blame — blam a ble	bride — brid al
true — tru ism	be have'— be hav ior
force — for ci ble	ice — i cy
tune — tun a ble	grace — gra cious
seize — seiz ure	man'age — man a ger

Final e, silent after o, is retained in the following words, when ing is added, to prevent the oi from being sounded as a digraph:—

hoe ing toe ing shoe ing

In dyeing, silent e is retained to distinguish the word from the word dying.

In the following examples, silent e is not needed, even in the original words, so it is dropped when the additions are made:—

 $\begin{array}{lll} awe \longrightarrow aw \ ful & nurse \rightarrowtail nurs \ ling \\ judge \longrightarrow judg \ ment & ar'gue \longrightarrow ar \ gu \ ment \\ due \longrightarrow du \ ly & true \longrightarrow tru \ ly \end{array}$

When silent e follows c or g at the end of a word to show that those letters are soft, it is still needed after an addition is made, if followed by either of the vowels a or o, because those letters naturally indicate c or g to be hard, as in —

peace'able change'able cour a'geous

DICTATION EXERCISE

"In the morning when thou art sluggish at rousing thee, let this thought be present: 'I am rising to a man's work.'

"Flinch not, neither give up in despair, if the achieving of every act in accordance with right principle is not always continuous with thee.

"Be not careless in deeds, nor confused in words, nor rambling in thought."

— Marcus Aurelius.

Indicate the number of phonograms in each word of the above extract, in the order of the words, by writing the figure which expresses it; as, 2, 2, 6, 3, 2, 3, etc.

USES OF THE VOWEL I. $(\S 20)$

LONG SOUND OF I

I has its long sound, marked i, in —

	,	•		
crime	bap tize'	\mathbf{mile}	write 2	\mathbf{chime}
ti'ny	in quire	\mathbf{strife}	\mathbf{wild}	\mathbf{snipe}
live ly	ad vise	i'dle	blithe	in vite'
al ĭ bi	be nign ¹	bi ped	writ'er	as pire
al ka li	bo'vine	di al	sti fle	in dite
ex ile	fe line	li cense	$\operatorname{pli}\operatorname{\mathbf{ant}}$	wil'y
	· 1§	211. ² § 22	4.	

The word I is always written with a capital letter.

§ 86

The digraph ie occurs in -

pie fie

hie

die tie

The digraph ui occurs in -

guile

guise

The digraph ei occurs in -

sleight 1

height 1

gneiss

1 § 187.

A slight example of sleight-of-hand skill.

The digraph at occurs in - aisle.1

1 § 202.

Down the broad aisle marched strangers from a distant isle.

The digraph of occurs in — choir (kwire).

[&]quot;This rock is gneiss," said I.

[&]quot;Not as nice as this," said she.

The long sound of i is modified in some unaccented syllables and may be marked i. It occurs in —

i de'al	tri bu'nal	i o'tà	bi sect'
i rate	Chi nese	ti ā rå	i d ў l lic
di verse	di ur nal	cli mat ic	i am bic

DICTATION EXERCISE

"How sweet the hour of Sabbath talk,1

The vale with peace and sunshine full,

Where all the happy people walk,1

Decked in their homespun flax and wool;

Where youth's gay hats with blossoms bloom,

And every maid, with simple art,

Wears on her breast, like her own heart,

A bud whose depths are all perfume;

While every garment's gentle stir

Is breathing rose and lavender."

— T. B. Read.

Write the words in which e is sounded, and mark the e's to indicate their sounds.

· 1 §§ 49, 199.

§ 88

I sometimes sounds like long e; it then may be marked I. It occurs in —

ma chine'	ra vine'	ob lique'	an tique'
in trigue	pas tille	po lice	fa tigue
ma rine	suite	u nique	ca price
mag a zine'	tam bour ine'1	pe lisse	va lise
che nille'	me ri'no	ver'di gris	bom ba zine'

The letter takes this sound only in words from languages in which it has naturally the sound of long e.

In the digraph \bar{e} , i is silent, as in field (§ 59). In the digraph \bar{e} t, i is silent, as in seize (§ 61).

§ 89

SHORT SOUND OF I

I in its short sound, marked I, occurs in -

risk	\mathbf{fit}	$\mathbf{tim'id}$	dis'trict	mir'ror
rinse	\mathbf{twill}	liv id	quince	victim
spir'it	tip'sy	o pi um	vig'or	civ il
crick et 1	id i öm	riġ id	splin ter	sub mit'
tim ber	diz zy	writ ten²	rig or	so liç it
vis tā	lin net	$\mathbf{will}\ \mathbf{ing}$	vi o lin'	${ m in\ sist}$
		¹ § 165. ² § 2	224.	

Wind, air in motion. Wind, to turn. It is a live bird; let it live.

§ 90

Words ending in syllables based on short i -

pen'cil	ton'sil	sten'cil	pĕr'il
cav il ¹	len til	nos tril	trans it
cof fin 1	vis it	tĕr ra pin	cod i cil 1
wel kin	pump kin	$moc ca sin^1$	pro hib'it
muf fin	flor in	har le quin	in her it
ver min	or i gin	daf fo dil	mer'it
friġ id	sher iff	re miss'	suf fix

Words ending in syllables based on short i, with silent e terminal —

mo'bile	duc'tile	vi′rĭle	nec'tar ine
rep tile	er mine	des tine	i o dine
stĕr ile	pris tine	ben zine	san guine
f ër tile	hos tile	gen u ine	med i cine
fa vor ite	req ui site	res pite	def i nite
in fi nite	hyp o crite	mor phine	im be cile
ver sa tile	ju ve nile	ex qui site	pro jec'tile

Many people mispronounce some of the above words by giving at i, in the last syllable, either its long sound or its sound like long e.

§ 91

In'ter is a Latin prefix, meaning between, among, amid.
Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix added:—

act, change, lace, lay, leave, line, link, meddle, mix, national, state, twine, view, weave.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"It was with some difficulty that he found the way to his own house, which he approached with silent awe, expecting every moment to hear the shrill 1 voice of Dame 2 Van Winkle. He found the house gone to decay,—the roof fallen in, the windows shattered, and the doors off the hinges. A half-starved dog that looked like Wolf was skulking about it. Rip called him by name, but the cur snarled, showed his teeth, and passed on. This was an unkind cut indeed. 'My very dog,' sighed 3 poor Rip, 'has forgotten me!'"

— Irving.

¹ § 230.

² All titles, such as Dame, Master, General, Governor, etc., begin with capital letters.

^{8 § 187.}

The prefix in added to adjectives, or to nouns made from adjectives, has the sense of not. For ease of pronunciation, it changes to it before 1, ir before r, im before m, b, p. In these prefixes i is always short.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix added:—

ac'tive ac'tion clem'ent com plete' apt cor rect' de cent distinct' firm se cure' lib'er al jus'tice le'gal log'i cal sane ma ture' mod'est mor tal pa tience 1 mor al res o lute pru dent per'fect proper pure 1 §§ 97, 157.

§ 93

The digraph at occurs in -

chap'lain moun'tain chief'tain cap tain cur tain cer tain foun tain vil lain pôr cë lain

The digraph ut occurs in -

guilt guin'ea bis'cuit cir'cuit con'duit

The gilt of the crown may hide the guilt of the wearer.

The digraph Ie occurs in —

sieve mis'chief ker'chief

The digraph ex occurs in -

för'eign sur'feit for'feit coun'ter feit mul'lein

The digraph Ia occurs in -

par'lia ment car'riage mar'riage The digraph of occurs in tor'toise.

I before r, as in fir, may be marked 1, as in -

bird	quirk	whirl ¹ birch mirth	smirch
thirst	chirp		skirt
dirge	cir'cle		dirk
dirt'y	vir tue	stir	kir'tle
fir kin	stir rup	vir'gin	cir cus

¹ § 193.

§ 95

In some unaccented syllables, i before n or 1 is so slighted as to be silent.

This occurs in --

ba'sin e'vil cous'in wee'vil rai'sin

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Within our beds awhile we heard The wind that round the gables roared, With now and then a ruder shock, Which made our very bedsteads rock. We heard the loosened clapboards 1 tossed, The board-nails snapping in the frost; And on us, through 2 the unplastered wall, Felt the light sifted snowflakes fall. But sleep stole on, as sleep will do When hearts are light and life is new; Faint and more faint the murmurs grew. Till in the summer-land of dreams They softened 3 to the sound of streams, Low stir of leaves, and dip of oars, And lapsing waves on quiet shores." - Whittier.

¹ § 217. ² § 117. ⁸ § 238.

Write a list of the compound words above (§ 258).

I sometimes sounds like the consonant y. Words like on'i on, fil'i al, gen'i us, which formerly had three syllables, are now pronounced with two, the vowels being joined and the i pronounced as y. Thus the words have become on'ion, fil'ial, gen'ius, etc.

court'ier	pan'nier	bil'ious	ple be'ian
āl ien	pon iard	jūn ior	pe cūl iar
bil lion	bụl lion	sēn ior	cŏm pan ion
pin ion	bil liards	bril liant	fa mil iar
ruf fian	val iant	min ion	pa vil ion
span iel	ci vil'ian	re bel'lion	o pin ion

§ 97

In such case, when the preceding consonant has the sound of soft c, or soft s, or t, the hissing sound joins with the y sound of i, so as to produce the sound sh, as in —

man'sion	no'tion	cas'sia	ac'tion
nau se a	ra ti o ·	a ver'sion	mar tial
na tion	af fec'tion	di men sion	${f spreve{e}}$ ${f cial}$
lo qua'cious	pro duc tion	di vul sion	of fĭ'cial
mu sĭ cian	fic tĭ tious	her ba ceous	fal la cious
a cā cia	de li cious	gra'cious	cau'tious
es sen tial	fic'tion	ses sion	op ti'cian

§ 98

Words ending in the digraph ie change that to y when the suffix ing is added, as —

die - dy ing hie - hy ing tie - ty ing

USES OF THE VOWEL O. (§ 21)

LONG SOUND OF O

This letter takes its long sound ō, in such words as —

pork pro voke' re volt	forge sloth shone for ger	so'ber on ly porch	host yoke most	bo'a por ter por ti co
pro pose	for'ger	pa trol'	shorn	mo ment
ca jole	bro cade'	por'trait	pa role'	mol ten

The word o is always written with a capital letter.

§ 100

The word over, added to verbs or nouns as a prefix, adds its sense to theirs. The first syllable is accented.

Write the following words with that prefix:—

arch, bear, cast, charge, do, draw, due, flow, haul, hear, load, reach, rule, see, state.

When a complete word is used as a prefix, the word thus made is a compound word (§ 258).

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The inhabitants of cities suppose that the country landscape is pleasant only half 1 the year. I please myself with the graces of the winter scenery, 2 and believe that we are as much touched by it as by the genial influences of summer. To the attentive eye, each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds every hour a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again. The heavens change every moment, and reflect their glory or gloom on the plains beneath."

1 § 176. 2 §§ 159, 164, — Emerson.

The digraph oa occurs in -

boat .	\mathbf{coat}	\mathbf{gloat}	roar	foam
hoax	coax	load	moat	cloak
coarse	\mathbf{soak}	\mathbf{oath}	oak	\mathbf{board}
\mathbf{hoard}	toast	roast	foal	broach
coach	en croach'	oar	\mathbf{hoarse}	oak'um
moan	re proach	goal	char'coal	co coa

§ 102

I expect to roam as far as Rome.

The lode bears a load of silver ore.

He broke his oar rowing a boat full of ore.

Though wounded sore, the bird still tried to soar.

We rode along the road.

We will cook the cole with a fire of coal.

His coat was hung within the cote.

Will you loan me a dollar on my lone promise?

The digraph ōe occurs in foe, woe, al'oe, sloe.

Ho for the field, with rake and hoe!

The hoes they bore were steel; the hose 1 they wore were wool.

1 § 259.

§ 103

The digraph ōu occurs in —

four	poul'try	moult	mourn	soul
court	coul ter	pour	bourne	smoul'der
gourd	shoul der	source	course	poul tĭce

We fed the doe with dough of corn-meal. The first four came to the fore. The fourth came forth first. The course was covered with coarse grass. The sweat began to pour from every pore. His sole care was for his soul.

§ 104

It must be remembered that w is sometimes a vowel.

The digraph ōw occurs in -

blow	crow	flow	grow
stow	o w e	\mathbf{jowl}	own
know 1	flown	sow	har'row ²
el'bow ²	$bellow^2$	${f thrown}$	$\mathbf{bowl}\mathbf{der}$
fel low ²	hol low 2	bor'row 2	bow sprit
mar row 2	fur row 2	row lock	fol low 2
1 § 212.	§ 107.		

§ 105

We saw rows of rose bushes as we rode along the road. The ice fice was moved by the flow of the tide. He had grown sick and now began to groan. The horde of robbers sought his hoard of gold. The rower came amid a roar of applause. The beau wore a silken bow. A row of hunters sought the roe. One is slow to fancy the taste of the sloe. The poison throws him into throes of agony. As ye sow, so shall ye reap. The light was thrown upon the throne.

The cotton boll was in a bowl.

Lo, there came low strains of music.

Oh, do I owe you still?

I moan because you have mown my flowers.

He hurt his toe in trying to tow the boat.

I was shown where the light shone on the wall.

The digraph $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ occurs in yeo'man.

The digraph $\bar{\mathbf{o}}$ occurs in door, floor.

O takes the sound of short \mathbf{i} in the word wom'en.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods, and meadows brown
and sere.

Heaped in the hollows of the grove, the autumn² leaves lie dead;

They rustle 3 to the eddying gust and to the rabbit's tread.

The robin and the wren are flown, and from the shrubs the jay,

And from the wood-top calls the crow through all the gloomy
day."

— Bryant.

1 § 160. 2 § 208. 8 § 239. 4 § 224.

§ 107

In unaccented syllables, long ō subsides, and is marked ō, as in the words—

cu'po la	$\mathbf{pro}\ \mathbf{ceed'}$	ar'row	nar'row	po'lo
gon do la	${f po}\ {f et}\ {f ic}$	min now	sal low	bal co ny
pil low	${ m pro}\ { m fess}$	do main'	swal low	col o ny
spar row	po lite	do mes tic	to mā'to	lep ro sy
$\overline{\text{sha}}$ dow	pro pel	o paque	tal'low	mel o dy

§ **108**

There is a class of words ending in 5, some of which form the plural by adding s, and some by adding es, as follows:—

jun'tos can'tos trī'os ha'los sal'vos ty ros quar tos ze ros oc tā'vos so los cam e os me men'tos fo li os sĭ roc cos pĭ an'os

he'roes	mu lat'toes	ne'groes	em bar'goes
cal i coes	brå vā does	eehoes	$\operatorname{vol}\operatorname{ca}\operatorname{noes}$
po ta'toes	to ma toes	car goes	buf'få loes
grot'toes	por'ti coes	mot toes	vi rā'goes

O influenced by r, as in orb, may be marked ô. It occurs in —

morn'ing	horse ·	form	born	corpse
lord	or'der	bor'der	for'tress	cord
or'gan 1	cor ner	hor net	mor tal	gorge ²
tor pid	dor mant	con dor	por poise	or'chard
nor mal	por cīne	$\operatorname{por} \bar{\mathbf{g}} \mathbf{y}$		gor geous
$\mathbf{sor} \operatorname{did}$	tor ment	tor por	for tune	tor ture ⁸
¹ § 177.	2 § 183. 8 §§	129, 221.		

§ 110

The suffix or, meaning one who does, would be sounded or if it was accented; but, as it is not, it subsides to the sound of er, as in —

au'di tor	dic ta'tor	pre cep'tor
cred it or	mon'i tor	pro tect or
in struct'or	or a tor	suc ces sor
pre cur sor	göv ern or	e lect or
pur vey or	jan i tor	nav'i ga tor
me'di a tor	so liç'it or¹	per pe tra tor
aġ i ta tor	in'di ca tor	in her'it or

The digraph occurs in —

brought fought thought nought ought sought bought wrought

In the phonogram ough, o is the basis, u and the digraph gh being silent. The whole phonogram is but a character equal to o.

Ought we to do aught in malice?

In the digraph eô, which occurs in George, the e serves to show that g is soft.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"How beautiful is night!

A dewy freshness fills the silent air;

No mist obscures; nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain,

Breaks the serene of heaven:

In full-orbed glory, yonder moon divine

Rolls through the dark blue depths;

Beneath her steady ray

The desert circle spreads

Like the round ocean, girdled with the sky."

¹ § 157. — Southey

Write the words in which i is sounded, and mark the i's to indicate their sounds.

O before r, and following w, sounds like u in urn, in -

worse worth word work world worm wor'ship wort

He pulled a whorl from a plant and began to whirl it.

In the word whorl the o really follows the sound of w, since, in pronouncing, w and h change places (§ 193).

§ 112

SHORT SOUND OF O

o, as in odd, marked o, is called short o; it occurs in —

,	,	,	,	
not	\mathbf{rob}	cod	doll	\mathbf{fond}
\mathbf{bog}	sol'id	bronze	cor'al	dross
doc'tor	$\operatorname{cop}\operatorname{per}$	popʻlin	mon ad	do <u>n</u> ′key
con cert	pon der	ton ic	$\operatorname{gob} \operatorname{lin}$	$\mathbf{yon}\ \mathbf{der}$
ob e lisk	bod ice	$\mathbf{fos}\ \mathbf{ter}$	$\cos \mathbf{set}$	lob ster

There is a class of words in which o has a sound between o as in sot, and a as in saw. Among these are —

song	long	\mathbf{soft}	oft	\mathbf{dog}
cross	moss	gone	\mathbf{off}	cost
lost	broth	cloth	of'ten	strong
\mathbf{frost}	\mathbf{froth}	wrong	moth	be long'

§ 113

The digraph ow occurs in the word knowledge, and the digraph ou in hough, lough, cough.

Sometimes a vowel is followed by the same vowel with a different sound, as in cooperate, coordinate, reenter, reecho. To prevent the mistake of considering these repeated vowels as digraphs, the dieresis is used over the second one, thus:—

reëcho coördinate reënter

A hyphen may be used instead, as co-operate.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The trees are now in their fullest foliage and brightest verdure; the woods are gay with the clustered flowers of the laurel; the air is perfumed by the sweetbrier and wild rose; the

meadow is enameled with clover-blossoms; while the young apple, the peach, and the plum begin to swell, and the cherry to glow, among the green leaves.

"This is the chosen season of revelry of the bobolink. He comes amidst the pomp and fragrance of the season; his life seems all sensibility and enjoyment, all song and sunshine. He is to be found in the soft bosoms of the freshest and sweetest meadow; and is most in song when the clover is in blossom."

- Irving.

§ 114

In the final unaccented syllables on, om, ot, op, o subsides from its short sound, and is pronounced like u in fun, as in —

flag'on	gal'lon	tal'on	$\mathbf{wag'on}$	mel'on
pen non	${f at\ om}$	com mon	ven om	${f blossom}$
de mon	pis tol	${f eb}$ on	fel on	symp tom
$\mathbf{sel} \ \mathbf{dom}$	ab bot	bal lot	fag ot	ten on
pi lot	$\operatorname{car}\operatorname{bon}$	$\mathbf{w} \mathbf{\breve{e}} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{p} \mathbf{o} \mathbf{n}$	căr om	$\operatorname{shal} \operatorname{lop}$

The digraph eo sounding like short u occurs in —

sur'geon	pi ġ 'eon	${f stur'geon}$	bludg'eon
trun'cheon	${f dun}\ {f geon}$	\mathbf{gudg} \mathbf{eon}	gor geous

In geon, geous, the e is introduced to show that g is soft.

§ 115

Before n in an unaccented syllable ending a word, short o is frequently slighted till it is nearly silent, as in —

rea'son	bi'son	beck'on	reck'on
beacon	${f trea\ son}$	$\operatorname{\mathbf{crim}} \operatorname{\mathbf{son}}$	ba con
glut ton	$\mathbf{cot}\ \mathbf{ton}$	$\mathbf{dam} \mathbf{son}$	${f deacon}$
sea son	but ton	ma son	mut ton
${f bla}\ {f zon}$	les son	per son	pris on

O, as in do, may be marked o. It occurs in -

\mathbf{who}	prove	$tomb^1$	whose
\mathbf{two}	move	lose	whom 2
¹ § 208.	² § 192.	•	

§ 117

The digraph oe occurs in —

ca noe' shoe

The digraph ou occurs in —

cou'gar your rou tine' soup croup through douche² car i bou tour un couth cou ri er cou'pŏn \mathbf{bourse} con tour' sur tout rouge¹ bou le vard group tour'ney roup ¹ § 186. ² § 163.

> He threw the ball through the window. The root of an upturned oak lay in our route.

§ 118

The digraph 90, usually marked 50, occurs in -

choose	\mathbf{brood}	droop	root	moon
food	fool	boot	room	spoon
tooth	boom	\mathbf{hoof}	bloom	broom
bab oon'	rac coon'	school	sa loon'	croon
mon soon	bam boo	har poon'	bal loon	boo'ty
boo'by	ca boose	lå goon	car toon	coo lỹ

Two is too much to give.

o, as in wolf, may be marked o. It occurs in —
wom'an bos'om

The digraph ou occurs in -

would eould should

The digraph oo, usually marked oo, occurs in -

He would not come from the wood.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The thistles show beyond the brook
Dust on their down and bloom,
And out of many a weed-grown nook
The aster flowers look
With eyes of tender gloom."

- W. D. Howells.

§ 120

O, as in son, equal to short u in sun, may be marked o. It occurs in —

doth	none	\mathbf{won}	one^1	some
love	\mathbf{month}	won'der	\mathbf{wont}	col'or
cov'ert	cov'et	${f gov}\ {f ern}$	hov'er	${f shove}$
slov en	mon ey	${f pom\ mel}$	mon key	${f front}$
plov er	cov er	mo <u>n</u> grel	broth er	sponge
oth er	mo <u>n</u> ger	ton nage	com fort	noth'ing

¹ One and once begin with the sound of w. O in chōir has a w effect in the digraph oi.

Dove, a bird. Dove, did dive.
With this sum, buy some food.
None but a nun could be so devoted.
A tun of wine weighs more than a ton.
Dost thou know thou art but dust?

The digraph oe occurs in does.

The digraph oo occurs in blood, flood.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"All nature is but art, unknown to thee;
All chance, direction, which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good;
And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth is clear, Whatever is, is right."

1 § 237. 2 § 115. — Pope.

O sounds as short i, in the word women.

§ 122

USES OF THE VOWEL U. (§ 22)

LONG SOUND OF U

The long sound of u, marked \overline{u} , is that of o in do beginning with short i, as in ill. As near as it may be expressed, it is iq, or ioo. The sound occurs in —

tu'nic 1	jute	\mathbf{dupe}	mute	mu sic 1
bu gle	a cute'	tu'lip	lu'rid	stu pid
cos tume	ob tuse	flu id	cu bic 1	${ m flu} \ { m ent}$
hu mor	pro fuse	stu dent	de mure'	su et
fu tile	mu'cus	bu reau ²	se cure	tu mult

¹ § 155. ² § 42.

U, when used without the y element, is marked u. It occurs after r, as in —

cru'et 1	rușe	ru'ral	fru'gal	rule
brute	gru'el	prude	tru ant	cru'el ¹
ru'mor	bru in	scru'ple	ru by	ru in
spruce	bru nette'	truce	prune	rul er
_		¹ § 155.	_	

The rude farmer tills a rood of ground.

§ 124

The short i element in u, which introduces the oo sound, sometimes takes the consonant y effect, so that u sounds as you. Care should be taken, in speaking, that this effect be not too apparent.

When a syllable begins with long u, this y element is prominent, as is shown in the words—

use	${f us'age}$	u'pas	u til'i ty	ex ude'
u'nit	us u ry	u kase'	u'ni corn	u şurp
u ni ty	u su al	u'til ize	u ni form	u ten sil
un ion	u vu la	neb u la	man u al	del'uge
sat u rate	spat u la	$\bmodu\ late$	dep u ty	op u lent

§ 125

The trigraph eau occurs in beau'ty. Discriminate in pronouncing beau'ty and boo'ty.

The trigraph ieū occurs in -

lieu a dieu' pur'lieu lieu ten'ant

The digraph eu occurs in -

feud eulo gy sleuth rheum² eu'chre 1 neu tral neu'ter neu ral'gi a deut zi a eu pho ny pleu ri sy eu re ka

1 § 160. 2 § 224.

Discriminate in pronouncing feud and food.

§ 126

The digraph ue occurs in -

en sue' in due' is'sne 1 blue val'ue pur sue bar be cue sue glue ven due ar gue rev e nue sub due' im bue res cue av e nue

¹ § 230.

The digraph ui occurs in -

juice suit sluice nui'sance pur suit' suit'a ble

Discriminate in pronouncing suit and soot. The digraph ou occurs in you and group (§ 117).

U has the sound of short i in -

fer'ule let'tuce bus'y min'ute

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Let the soldier be abroad if he will, he can do nothing 1 in this age. There is another personage, — a personage less imposing in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array." -Lord Brougham.

As the sound of u is made up of the sounds of short i and \overline{oo} , so the same sound, or very nearly the same, may be indicated by the use of the letters e and w, since w is mainly sounded by \overline{oo} (§ 122). When w is considered with reference to its oo force, it is a vowel. By sounding eoo, that is, e and w together, we get the equivalent of u. The word few rhymes with sue. The digraph ew occurs in —

brew	$knew^{1}$	ye w	drew	\mathbf{few}
pew	grew	\mathbf{new}	\mathbf{thew}	stew
\mathbf{mew}	clew	\mathbf{chew}	strew	${f shrew}$
stew'ard	newt	ew'er	\min' dew	pew'ter
skew er	sin'ew	$\mathbf{new}\ \mathbf{el}$	cur lew	jew el
	•	¹ § 212.		

The vessels with their crews went forth to cruise.

As I muse, I hear the mews of the cat.

The moisture is due to the heavy dew.

The sparks flew up the flue.

Hew off the bark that we may know the hue of the wood.

The wind blew over the blue sea.

The ewe stood beneath a yew tree.

The trigraph iew occurs in view.

§ 128

In unaccented syllables, \mathbf{u} , like the other vowels, generally has its long sound modified. This sound may be indicated by the mark $\bar{\mathbf{u}}$. It occurs in —

riv'u let	spec'u late	vol'ume	stat'ute 1
stat ue 1	trib ute	ref use	cul ture '

meas'ure	for'tune1	$ m ac'tu~al^{~1}$	ed'u cate
fea ture $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	mu tu al $^{\scriptscriptstyle 1}$	vir tu ous 1	nat u ral 1
grad u al	${f cap\ sule}$	na ture 1	su preme'
mod u late	u ten'sil	hu mane'	tu i tion

¹ Do not sound t as ch in these words; give u its y sound.

In the suffix ure, meaning state of, u always has its modified sound, as in —

mois'ture	scrip'ture	fu'ture	ver'dure
ven ture	junc ture	pas ture	pos ture

DICTATION EXERCISE

"A sense of duty pursues us ever. It is omnipresent, like the Deity. If we take to ourselves the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, duty performed or duty violated is still with us, for our happiness or our misery. If we say the darkness shall cover us, in the darkness as in the light our obligations are yet with us."

— Daniel Webster.

§ 130

U sometimes sounds as **oo** in foot. It may be marked **u** It occurs in —

bul'lock	bush	put	pull	puss
$\operatorname{cuck} \overline{\operatorname{oo}}$	cush'ion	pul'let	bul'let	push
joy ful	butch er ¹	bul wark	pud ding	pul'ley
am bush	pul pit	bush el	bul rush	ful fill'
		¹ § 162.		

For the digraph ou, see § 119.

U before r, as in turn, may be marked a. It occurs in —

fur	urn	burn	urge	surge
hurl	curl	curve	burr	hurt
durst	burst	lurk	purse	surf
murk'y	churn	pur'ple	tur'key	fur'nace
bur den	sur'plus	mur mur	tur tle	gur gle
sur name	nur türe	scur vy	fur ther	cur tail'

In forests of fir trees live fur-bearing animals. The money I earn I keep in the urn.
"'Neath waves that purl, low lies the pearl."
The faithful serf stood in the surf.
Their serge garments were wet by the surge.

The digraph of occurs in ---

scourge jour'nal so'journ ad journ'

§ 132

SHORT SOUND OF U

U short, as in pup, may be marked u. It occurs in —

hut	dun	bulb	gut'ter	hub'bub
brush	rum'pus	scull	gus set	vul ture
ful'some	put ty	mus'ter	lun cheon	$\operatorname{con} \operatorname{sul}$
a dult'	$\operatorname{dul}\operatorname{cet}$	$\operatorname{nut}\operatorname{meg}$	rus set	stuc co
ab rupt	mus ket	$\sup \operatorname{per}$	num ber	flut ter
re pulse	tur ret	dis gust'	con sult'	ul cer

My son, look at the sun.

The prefix an carries the sense of undoing, or of not. It applies to verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix un: —

able, aware, belief, bend, certain, common, concern, cover, earth, easy, equal, fair, fit, furl, graceful, happy, lucky, screw, timely, wieldy, told, truth, written.

Write and pronounce the following words, adding to each the prefix under:—

bid, brush, current, go, ground, lie, line, score, sign, take, tone, value.

§ 134

U has the sound of short e in bur'y.

We saw the squirrel bury the berry.

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "Rough, bleak, and hard, our little State
 Is scant of soil, of limits strait;
 Her yellow sands are sands alone,
 Her only mines are ice and stone!
- "Yet on her rocks, and on her sands,
 And wintry hills, her schoolhouse stands,
 And what her rugged soil denies,²
 The harvest of the mind supplies." ²

1 § 188. 2 § 147. —Whittier.

The digraph ot occurs in —

O				
touch coun'try	cou'ple	dou'ble nour ish	trou'ble joust	e nough' 1 chough 1
young	fa mous		rough 1	cour'age
tough 1	cous in	doub loon'	zeal'ous	jeal ous
		¹ § 188.		

DICTATION EXERCISE

"I never knew¹ before what beds,
Fragrant to smell and soft to touch,
The forest sifts, and shapes, and spreads
I never knew before how much
Of human sound there is in such
Low tones as through the forest sweep
When all wild things lie down to sleep."

¹ § 199.

- Helen Hunt Jackson.

§ 136

Words ending in the suffix ous, meaning having the quality of, are generally adjectives based upon nouns. Words ending in us are usually nouns.

bul'bous	joy'ous	glu'ti nous	răv'en ous
lep rous	ven om ous	friv o lous	on er ous
vis cous	dex ter ous	om i nous	ru in ous
fi brous	pros per ous	o dor ous	pĕr il ous
bo'nus	vi'rus	ter'mi nus	im'pe tus
bo'nus gram pus	vi'rus lo tus	ter'mi nus om ni bus	im'pe tus nau ti lus
			-

Mucus is secreted by the mucous membranes.

 ${f u}$ and ${f w}$ are nearly alike in some respects. ${f u}$ is frequently used as a consonant in place of ${f w}$, and ${f w}$ as a vowel in place of ${f u}$.

U sounds as w, after q, g, and sometimes s, as in —

quite ques'tion queer quail quartz
an'guish¹ lan guid¹ suite qual'i ty squeak
lan guage¹ lan guor¹ quake lin guist¹ as suage'
guä no per suade' suave pen guin un'guent¹

¹ § 210.

The suite of rooms is sweet and cozy.

§ 138

Ou and ow are diphthongs, because each indicates the compound sound made by blending the sounds of the two letters composing it. Ow sounds as aoo, and ou as au, both alike. The sound occurs in —

house	how	now	\mathbf{bow}	prow
growl	prowl	round	wound	found
\mathbf{ground}	loud	owl	out	ounce
howl	\mathbf{pound}	lounge	frown	gown
clown	crown	down	spoușe	${\bf drowse}$
prow'ess	de vour'	trow'el	pow'er	$\mathbf{dow'er}$

Bow, to bend. Bow, an implement.

Mow, a place for hay. Mow, to cut grass with a scythe.

Row, a riot. Row, a line of things.

The buzzard is a foul-smelling fowl.

Buckwheat in flower is beautiful; in flour it is delicious.

Holding a bough of palm the native began to bow.

The word out, used as a prefix, adds the sense of from, beyond, more, outside, to the verb or noun to which it is added.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix out: —

bid, break, burst, cast, cry, do, face, field, flank, grow, law, line, look, put, rage, rank, side, wit, work.

Oi and oy sound alike, the sound being a blend of 8 and short i — 81. These diphthongs occur in the words —

boy	\mathbf{coy}	joy	oil	toil
boil	\mathbf{groin}	roy'al	loy'al	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{stroy}'$
\mathbf{moist}	spoil,	joint	\mathbf{quoit}	$\mathbf{re} \ \mathbf{coil}$
a droit'	toi'let	oys'ter	loi'ter	a void

DICTATION EXERCISE

"How little we see of nature! How utterly powerless are our senses to take any measure of impression of the actual grandeur of what we do see! Think of being moved religiously by looking at a pinnacle or bluff four thousand feet high, and think of what the earth contains which might move us! What if one of the Himalayas could be cloven from its topmost tile of ice to its torrid base, so that we could look up a sheer wall of twenty-eight thousand feet — equatorial heat at the bottom and at the apex perpetual polar frost! And then think that the loftiest Himalaya is only a slight excrescence on the planet."

Write the words in which o is sounded, and mark the o's to indicate their sounds.

USES OF THE VOWEL Y. (§ 23)

LONG SOUND OF Y

The uses and sounds of y as a vowel are mainly those of i. Long y, as in style, is marked \bar{y} , and occurs in —

type	hy'brid	ģyves	ty'rant	cy'press
ty'ro	${f thyme}$	\mathbf{pyre}	$_{ m lyre}$	al ly
cy cle	ch yle¹	$\mathbf{w}\mathbf{h}\mathbf{y}$	\mathbf{spry}	dry ad
re ply'	hy'son	hy'dra	hy'men	cy clone
		¹ § 160.		

Sitting on the stile is not now the style.

'Tis time to gather fragrant thyme.

As the whale dies, his life blood dyes the waves.

Let the dish of lye lie on the ground.

Dire was the fate of the poor dyer.

§ 141

The digraph ey occurs in -

<u>g</u>ey'ser

eye

"I," said the fly, "with my little eye."

The digraph ye occurs in ---

dye

rye

lye

The digraph uy occurs in -

buy

guy

By paying cash, I buy cheaply.

In its modified long sound, y marked y occurs in —
hy e'na dy nas'tic dy nam'ic my self' ly ce'um

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Charles I. was of a comely presence; of a sweet, but melancholy, aspect. His face was regular, handsome, and well complexioned; 2 his body strong, healthy, and justly proportioned; and being of a middle stature he was capable of enduring the greatest fatigues. He excelled in horsemanship and other exercises; and he possessed all the exterior, as well as many of the essential, qualities which form an accomplished prince."

— David Hume. ² § 245. ¹ § 120.

Write the words in which u is sounded, and mark the u's to indicate their sounds.

§ 142 SHORT SOUND OF Y

In its short sound, the letter y, marked y, occurs in —

mys'tic	\mathbf{cyst}	styp'tic	hys'sop
lynch	bĕr'yl	$\operatorname{syn}\operatorname{od}$	sar'do nyx
syl'van	o nyx	$\mathbf{sym}\ \mathbf{bol}$	cyl in der
pyg my	glyç er in	$physic^{1}$	syn tax
syr inge	cym bal	bi cy cle	gym nast
syc a more	am e thyst	cyn ic	syn di cate
lyr ic	рŏl ур	syn o nym	hap py
lynx	crys tal	hymn ²	\mathbf{nymph}
·	¹ 8 194.	² 8 208.	• •

Like w, the letter y has a consonant power when used at the beginning of a syllable, as in yet (§ 246).

> We asked him to sing the hymn. The lynx broke two links of his chain. His signet was the figure of a cygnet.

The suffix y added to a noun changes the word to an adjective which shows a having, or a holding.

Examples: —

i'cy	${f greas'y}$	rōs'y	$\mathbf{weight'y}$
eas y	glossy	brass y	flaw y
ha zy	drow sy	$\mathbf{breez}\ \mathbf{y}$	$\mathbf{wav} \mathbf{y}$
cra zy	pros y	ma zy	flee cy

§ 144

Y frequently changes to i in words which change their forms. Most nouns ending in y after a consonant form their plurals by changing y to the digraph ie and adding s, as in —

fly—flies sky—skies sty—sties

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Justice I have now before me, august and pure; the abstract idea of all that would be perfect in the spirits and in the aspirings of men!—where the mind rises, where the heart expands—where the countenance is ever placid¹ and benign²—where her favorite attitude is to stoop to the unfortunate—to hear their cry and to help them, to rescue and relieve, to succor and save:—majestic³ from its mercy;¹ venerable from its utility; uplifted without pride; firm without obduracy;¹ beneficent in each preference;¹ lovely, though in her frown."

¹ § 153. ² § 211. ⁸ 197. — Sheridan.

Write the words in which y is sounded, and mark the y's to indicate their sounds.

Those nouns which end in y after a vowel, ay, ey, oy, uy, form their plurals by simply adding s; as —

clays	mon'eys	\mathbf{boys}	en'voys
drays	al leys	joys	pul leys
trays	chim neys	toys	val leys
plays	gal leys	rays	jock eys
af frays'	$\operatorname{med} \operatorname{leys}$	al loys'	kid neys

§ 146

When the final y follows a consonant and is short, the digraph ie, which takes its place in forming the plural, is short, as in—

na'vy	po'ny	bod'y	cop'y	dai'sy
cher ry	ed dy	coun try	du ty	pop py
fan cy	fol ly	la dy	mer cy	can dy
prox y	$\operatorname{gyp}\operatorname{sy}$	${f sto}\ {f ry}$	pen ny	pan sy
jel ly	lil y	pup py	$\operatorname{ves}\operatorname{try}$	pan•try

Write the above words in the plural form.

§ 147

Verbs ending in y after a consonant change that letter to the digraph ie and add s to acquire the meaning of does; as—

fly — flies	oc'cu py — oc cu pies
de fy'— defies	es py' — es pies
re ply — re plies	im ply — im plies
try — tries ·	grat'i fy - grat i fies
de ny'— de nies	mod i fy mod i fies

Write the	following	words as	having the	sense of	does:
111100 0110	TOHOWING	WOIGS as	maving mo	SCHSC OI	acce.

am'pli fy	cru'ci fy	clar'i fy	, fal'si fy
ed i fy	for ti fy	pac i fy	$\mathbf{no} \ \mathbf{ti} \ \mathbf{fy}$
jus ti fy	glo ri fy	sig ni fy	ter ri fy
spec i fy	sat is fy	tes ti fy	pu ri fy
${f mys}{f ti}{f fy}$	$\mathbf{sanc} \ \mathbf{ti} \ \mathbf{fy}$	ver i fy	vil i fy
beau ti fy	cer ti fy	$\operatorname{pet}\operatorname{\mathbf{ri}}\operatorname{\mathbf{fy}}$	dig ni fy

To give the above class of words the significance of did, as did clarify, did falsify, the final y changes to ied.

Write the above words as having the sense of did. What is the use of silent e in the termination ied?

The digraph ey occurs in -

mon'key hon'ey ab'bey

Y, marked ỹ, occurs before r in —

myrrh myr'tle zeph'yr mar'tyr sa'tyr

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Hark! there arises over there in the brush a soft, persuasive cooing, a sound so subtle, and wild, and unobtrusive, that it requires the most alert and watchful ear to hear it. How gentle, and solicitous, and full of yearning love! It is the voice of the mother partridge.

"Presently a faint, timid 'Yeap!' which almost eludes the ear is heard in various directions,—the young responding. As no danger seems near, the cooing of the parent bird is soon a very audible clucking call, and the young move cautiously in the direction."

— Burroughs.

When a word ending with y after a consonant takes a suffix, the y changes to i, except when the suffix begins with i. This exception is to prevent two i's coming together.

de ny' de ni al	va'ry — va ri ance
ba'by — ba by ish	diz zy — diz zi ness
al ly'— al li ance	drear y — drear i ly
de fy — de fi ance	en vy — en vi ous
ma'ny — man i fold	ho ly — hol i day
drop sy — drop si cal	dai sy — dai sies
sim pli fy — sim pli fies	bus y — busi ness
du ty — du ti ful	fu ry — fu ri ous
ap ply'— ap pli ance	plen ty — plen ti ful

The words dry, shy, sly, and cop'y retain the y in taking a suffix.

§ 150

The suffix fy follows only i, except in the words liq'ue fy, stu'pe fy, pu'tre fy, rar'e fy, tu'me fy, as in —

cod'i fy	os'si fy	scăr'i fy	clas'si fy
vit ri fy	fruc ti fy	mol li fy	hor ri fy
rat i fy	$\operatorname{sanc}\operatorname{ti}\operatorname{fy}$	u ni fy	glo ri fy
qual i fy	${f rec}\ {f ti}{f fy}$	mor ti fy	so lid'i fy

Fy at the end of a verb means to make; as, certify, to make certain. Fication makes the verb a noun; as, certification, a making certain.

What should be done with the y in the above words if the suffix cation be added?

I will classify the words and my classification will be complete.

USES OF THE CONSONANT B

This letter is a sonant. Its kindred surd is p. It has but one sound, as in —

bal'ance	bay'o net	ab rade'	bar'gain	blanch
ban dit	bab ble	ba salt	bar ley	branch
bap tism	$\operatorname{cob} \mathbf{web}$	de bauch	bar ter	bur'nish
bob bin	be lay'	bau'ble	bar ber	by påth
tab let	bra vā do	war ble	ba zaar'	påss a ble
bar ren	de base	au burn	${ m em}\ { m bark}$	a båft'

§ 152

No word of one syllable ends with the digraph bb, except ebb.

B is silent in the digraph mb (§ 208).

The mb is not a digraph in rhomb. In this word b is sounded.

B is silent in the digraph bt (§ 238).

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "A short word is better than a long one. Here is a piece of weak English: 1—
- "'Entertaining unlimited confidence in your intelligent and patriotic devotion to the public interest, and being conscious of no motives on my part which are separable from the honor² and advancement of my country, I hope it may be my privilege to deserve and secure, not only your cordial coöperation³ in great public measures, but also those relations of mutual confidence and regard which it is always so desirable to cultivate between members of coördinate³ branches of the government.'

- "I think we should have lost nothing of the author's 2 meaning if he had said:—
- "'I have full trust in you. I am sure I seek only the honor and advancement of the country. I hope, therefore, I may earn your respect and regard, while we heartly work together.'"

¹ § 58. ² § 110. ⁸ § 113. — Edward Everett Hale.

The syllable be, used as a prefix, changes the noun to which it is added into a verb, and gives it the sense of to do or to make.

The e has its modified long sound t.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix be:—

calm, daub, deck, dew, fog, friend, grudge, lie, little, numb, seem, siege, spatter, speak, token, wail, witch.

§ 153

USES OF THE CONSONANT C. (§ 24)

This letter has two regular sounds; one is that of s, as in cent. The other is that of k, as in cup. C is a surd, its kindred sonants being z for its short sound, and g hard for its hard sound.

Soft c takes its kindred sound, z, in suffice', sac'rifice (ize), and hard c its kindred sonant sound of g in black'guard (blag gard).

As a rule, c, marked c, is soft before e, i, y, as in —

cease	vice	peace	cyn'ic	ces'sion
ci'der	ce'dar	cen'sure	cyst	${f vis}{f cid}$
aç id	cin der	${f cy\ clone}$	cel'e ry	cel lu loid
fence	cit ron	cyl in der	dŏ çĭle	cen sus

cinch	cis'tern	cym'bal	ex cept'	lu'cid
ce'rate	in cite'	so liç'it	cres'cent	cit i zen

I will cede the land to you if you will seed it with wheat.

§ 154

C, marked c, is hard before the vowels a, o, u, as in —

came	cask	cold	co'gent	cul'prit
cage	ca'dence	coin	co bạlt	$\mathbf{cul}\ \mathbf{vert}$
co'lon	col lapse'	cac'kle	cof fee	cun ning
cac tus	cus'tom	cām bric	cal i co	cu ri ous
com pact	con cur'	cur dle	cur few	cus tard
con sort	cor rupt	$\cos \sin$	cỏm pa ny	cut let

§ 155

C before a consonant, except in the digraph ch, is hard, as in —

fact	tract	af fect'	pro tect'	ex tinct'
\mathbf{clot}	pre clude'	de tect	di rect	pre'cinct
clay	ac quire	dis sect	strict	ec sta sy
clown	con tract	ac claim	de clare'	op tics
cre'ole	sub tract	ex pect	con'vict	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{cry}'$
en act'	ac cept	e clipse	lec ture	in struct

c is hard at the end of a syllable, as in -

arc	pub'lic	mas'tic	tac'tics	pan'ic
tălc	pic ture	com ic	mu sic	ac cord'
disc	flac cid	suc cor	ac tive	gas'tric
sto'ic	frol ic	rus tic	plas tic	clas sic

The suffix ic, added to a noun, changes that word to an adjective with the sense of relating to or of the nature of, as in —

po et'ic	cy lin'dric	cen'tric	sphĕr'ic
his tor ic	the at ric	scen ic	se raph'ic
$\mathbf{s}\mathbf{\check{y}}\mathbf{n}\ \mathrm{od}\ \mathrm{ic}$	pro phet ic	mag net'ic	ro man tic
eha ot ic	des pot ic	sar cas tic	ma jes tic
sul phu ric	ar tis tic	or gan ic	an gel ic

Words ending in ic or ics are usually accented on the syllable preceding.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Vanity seeks wealth; for wealth yields costly raiment, rare ornaments, stately dwellings, showy equipages, and gaudy jewels. Pride seeks it; for it commands titles and grandeur.

"Taste seeks it; because it gives things that are beautiful, refining, elegant, instructive, such as manuscripts, pictures, statues. Love seeks it; for it means the delights of home for the family.

"Religion seeks it, to be the messenger and servant of benevolence in ministering to poverty, suffering, and ignorance."

- Beecher.

§ 157

When ce or ci is followed in the same syllable by a vowel, it sounds as sh (§ 97), as in —

o'cean	de fi'cient	con'scious	spa'cious
vĭ cious	her ba ceous	fi nan'cial	prĕ cious
spe cie	ju dĭ cial	mu si cian	con science
fa cial	au da cious	se ta ceous	a tro'cious
ra pa cious	pug na cious	ca prĭ cious	men da cious

ān'cient	phỹ si'cian	es pĕ'cial	fe ro'cious
so cial	com mer cial	sus pi cion	te na cious
lus cious	pro vin cial	de li cious	ve ra cious

Before e in scep'tic, and before i in scir'rhus, c has its hard sound like k. Sceptic is also spelled skeptic.

§ 158

• The syllable ac or oc beginning a word generally precedes a syllable beginning with c. This brings two c's together, as in —

ac'cent	ac com'plice	ac cŏm'mo date
ac count'	oc'ci put	$\mathbf{ac}\mathbf{cept}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{ble}$
ac cost	$\operatorname{oc}\operatorname{\mathbf{ci}}\operatorname{\mathbf{dent}}$	ac cu mu late
oc cult	ac cus'tom	ac cūs a tive
ac cede	ac cóm'pa ny	ac cel e rate

§ 159

C is silent in the digraph cz. (§ 248.)

C is silent in the digraph ct. (§ 238.)

Indite a document which will indict the prisoner.

c is also silent in the digraph sc, as in —

mus'cle cor'pus cle diş cern'

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "What is the first business of one who studies philosophy? To part with self-conceit. For it is impossible for any one to learn what he thinks that he already knows."
- "In every affair consider what precedes and what follows, and then undertake it."

 Epictetus.

The digraph ch occurs in -

chron'ic
_
${f chrome}$
\mathbf{chyme}
tech'ni cal
ar chi tect
in cho ate

He was in a state of chol'er because he had torn his col'lar. The canal lock was near the loch.

§ 161

The digraph ch occurs in —

	,			
\mathbf{teach}	\mathbf{much}	ur'chin	chic'o ry	chal'ice
\mathbf{child}	beach	$\mathbf{sa}\ \mathbf{chem}$	chil blain	chal lenge
\mathbf{chafe}	parch	${ m chap}{ m ter}$	chim ney	läunch
choice	lurch	check er	chis el	cher'ish
change	bunch -	${ m chest}{ m nut}$	chow der	char ter
chintz	flinch	os trich	${ m chosen}$	chir rup

The digraph ch takes the sound of its surd, soft g, in the one word spin'ach (age).

§ 162

The trigraph made by prefixing t to ch, tch, occurs in —

v			, ,	
hatch	${f snatch}$	\mathbf{sketch}	batch	twitch
scratch	\mathbf{fetch}	ditch	hitch	stretch
$\operatorname{\mathbf{crotch}}$	\mathbf{match}	itch	\mathbf{witch}	blotch
stitch	patch	latch	\mathbf{notch}	clutch
flitch	$\operatorname{\bar{pitch}}$	etch	hutch	\mathbf{wretch}

The digraph ch occurs in some words from the French, retaining its French sound, as in —

chaise mus tàche' mà chine' char'là tan chà rade' bà rouche chả grin chiv al ry chev'ron cha teau 1 chả peau 1 ga loche' trun cheon stan'chion non cha länce' av'a lănche 1 § 42.

§ 164

The digraph ch is silent in --

yacht drachm schism

The digraph lc, 1 silent, occurs in fal'con.

The trigraph sch, sounding sh, occurs in schist, schist'ous.

The digraph sc, c silent, occurs in -

scene ab'scess co a lesce' scythe sci'on scent scep ter ac qui esce scis'sors re scind' sct at'ic sci ence ef fer vesce scim i ter as cend

The scent is not worth a cent. I had never seen such a scene.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Education must prepare our citizens to become municipal officers, intelligent jurors, honest witnesses, legislators, or competent judges of legislation—in fine, to fill all the manifold relations of life. For this end it must be universal. The whole land must be watered by the streams of knowledge. It is not enough to have here and there a beautiful fountain playing in palace gardens, but let it come like the abundant fatness of the clouds upon the thirsting earth."

— Horace Mann.

The digraph ck has the sound of hard c, k being silent. It occurs only at the end of a syllable. Some words formerly ending in this digraph have dropped the silent k. Among these are mu'sic, phys'ic, com'ic.

The digraph ck occurs in -

black	duck	check	struck
block	flock	kick	trick
brick	mock	quack	\mathbf{speck}
rack'et	pea'cock	tick'et	ban'nock
hem lock	ran sack	pad dock	wick er
crack er	buck et	jack et	at tack'

Words of more than one syllable, ending in the sound of hard c, always end in the digraph ck, except where the c follows i, and in the words —

hav'oc su'mac ma'ni ac al'ma nac

When a word ending in c takes a suffix beginning with e, i, or y, the c is usually changed to the digraph ck, to protect the c from being made soft by the vowel, as in —

phys'ic — phys icked traf'fic — traf fick ing

§ 166

USES OF THE CONSONANT D

This letter is a sonant, its kindred surd being t. It sounds as in —

$_{ m dime}$	card	dude	dar'ling	dan'druff
\mathbf{dent}	\mathbf{send}	dec'ade	deb it	duc at
dust	bride	${f di}$ et	des pot .	${ m ar dent}$

di gest'	de cline'	dru'id	damp'er
drug'gist	dam'ask	dis turb	flu id
dan dy	de laine'	de vout	$\mathbf{das}\ \mathbf{tard}$
con duĭt	sub side	de duct	feud
cor dial	id'i ot	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{fend}$	fer'vid
	drug'gist dan dy con duĭt	drug'gist dam'ask dan dy de laine' con duĭt sub side	di gest' de cline' dru'id drug'gist dam'ask dis turb dan dy de laine' de vout con duït sub side de duct cor dial id'i ot de fend

No words of one syllable end with dd, except add and odd.

§ 167

The syllable dis, used as a prefix, carries the sense of not, or of undoing, or opposite to.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix dis :—

able, affect, agree, allow, appear, approve, arm, arrange, band, charge, claim, color, comfort, connect, content, courage, engage, favor, credit, honor, joint, like, lodge, loyal, mount, obey, order, own, place, please.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"In colonial days, in Massachusetts, if a man wanted to buy a coat, he perhaps exchanged a bearskin for it. If he wished for a barrel of molasses, he might purchase it with a pile of pine boards. Musket bullets were used instead of farthings. The Indians had a sort of money called wampum, hich was made of clamshells; and this strange sort of specie was likewise taken in payment of debts by the English settlers. Bank bills had never been heard of. There was not money enough of any kind, in many parts of the country, to pay the salaries of the ministers, so that they sometimes had to take quintals of fish, bushels of corn, or cords of wood, instead of silver or gold."

- Hawthorne.

Most words beginning with the syllables **ăd**, **ĕd**, do not repeat the **d** at the beginning of the second syllable, even though the letter is followed by a vowel, as in —

ed'it	ed'i ble	ed'i fy
ad age	ed i fice	ad u late
ed i tor	ed u cate	ad i pose
ad ap ta'tion	ad e quate	ad a mant

The following words, however, repeat the **d** at the beginning of the second syllable, thus bringing the two **d**'s together:—

ed'dy ad'der ad dict' ad duce' ad di'tion

§ 169

D takes the sound of its surd t when it follows the surds s, c, k, p, q, or x. This it does for ease of pronunciation, as in—

placed	\mathbf{missed}	looked	\mathbf{cuffed}	slipped
mixed	$\mathbf{smashed}$	wished	\mathbf{arched}	pïqued
asked	\mathbf{baked}	braced	chanced	dwarfed
guessed	inked	laughed	leased	mocked
puffed	milked	\mathbf{chased}	$\mathbf{perched}$	\mathbf{vexed}
$\overline{\mathrm{cracked}}$	stamped	steeped	$\overline{ ext{washed}}$	fetched

§ 170

When a verb or a noun is changed to an adjective by adding ed, both letters are pronounced, as in —

• ,		-	•	
a'ged	$\operatorname{crab'bed}$	jag'ged	peak'ed	wick'ed
bless ed	crook ed	learn ed	stub bed	$\mathbf{wretch}\ \mathbf{ed}$
curs ed	hook ed	leg ged	$\operatorname{rag}\operatorname{ged}$	dog ged
joint ed	${f paint}$ ${f ed}$	$\operatorname{scald} \operatorname{ed}$	$\mathbf{scent}\ \mathbf{ed}$	heat ed

Who was our guest could not be guessed.

Hist! something hissed.

Owing to the mist we missed the way.

We tracked the bear across the tract.

For ease of pronunciation, d is silent before or after n in —

Wednes'day hand'some wind'row

The digraph 1d occurs in -

would

should

could

DICTATION EXERCISE

"No man ever yet became great by imitation. Whoever hopes for the veneration of mankind must have invention in the design or the execution; either the effect must itself be new, or the means by which it is produced. Either truths hitherto unknown must be discovered, or those which are already known enforced by stronger evidence, facilitated by clearer method, or elucidated by brighter illustrations."

— Johnson.

§ **171**

USES OF THE CONSONANT F. (§ 25)

This letter is a surd, its kindred sonant being v. It occurs in —

cuff	of'fal	flick'er	åft'er	fren'zy
fame	fa tal	fam ine	dif fer	fer ment
lift	fac tor	fer vor	fi nal	fes ter
fil'let	flur ry	fee ble	fla grant	fif teen'
fra grant	frac ture	flor id	fos sil	fran'tic
fif ty	fruit ful	fil bert	fun nel	flow er

All words of one syllable ending with f after a vowel take the digraph ff, except if, of, clef.

The word fore used as a prefix carries the sense of advance or forwardness, either of time or place. It applies to verbs and nouns.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix fore:—

arm, father, finger, go, ground, know, tell, man, mast, noon, sail, sight, taste, thought, warn, woman.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The poor man hung his head,
And to himself he said,

'This is indeed beyond my comprehension;
Then looking round,
One friendly face he found,
And said, 'Pray tell me why is wealth preferred
To wisdom?'— 'That's a silly question, friend!'
Replied the other; 'Have you never heard,
A man may lend his store
Of gold or silver ore,
But wisdom none can borrow, none can lend?'"

— Chemnitzer.

§ 173

F takes the sound of its sonant in the word of (ov). Commonly, words ending in f form their plurals by changing that letter to its sonant v, as in—

shelf — shelves	hälf — halves
wolf wolves	sheaf - sheaves
knife — knives	beef — beeves
cälf — calves	thief — thieves

wharf — wharves life — lives self — selves leaf — leaves loaf — loaves

§ 174

When a suffix beginning with a vowel is added to a word ending in f, the f changes to v, as in —

grief — grieve thief — thiev ish safe — saved
griev ance thiev ing sav er
griev ous thiev er y sav ior

I cannot believe that your belief is correct. If you reprove, let the reproof be gentle.

In some cases, however, the f is retained, as in —

dĕaf — deaf enself — self ishleaf — leaf ywolf — wolf ishchief — chief estturf — turf ybrief — brief ersafe — saf erelf — elf ishreef — reef ing

Words ending in the digraph ff do not change it to v in their plurals, as —

bail'iff mas'tiff plain'tiff sher'iff cai tiff mid riff pon tiff tăr iff

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Speak properly, and in as few words as you can, but always plainly; for the end of speech is not ostentation, but to be understood.

"He that has more knowledge than judgment is made for another man's use more than his own.

- Penn.

[&]quot;Believe nothing against another but upon good authority."

Words which begin with the prefixes af, of, and of, begin the second syllable with f, thus bringing two f's together, as in —

of fense'	ef fu'sive	of fi'cious
af front	af fi ance	ef fec tive
af firm	${f ef}$ ful ${f gent}$	af fil i ate
ef face	ef fi cient	af fi da'vit
af flict	${f af'flu\ ent}$	ef flu'via
af fect	af fair'	af fec tion
ef'flu ence	of fen sive	af fix

§ 176

All words beginning with the syllables dif and suf begin the second syllable with f, thus bringing two f's together, as in —

dif'fer ence	suf fice'	dif'fi dent
suf frage	dif frac tion	suf fu'sion
dif fuse'	suf fi cient	suf'fer ance
suf'fix	$\mathbf{suf'fo}$ cate	dif fi cult

The digraph if, I silent, occurs in caif, haif.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The Indian will not learn the arts of civilization, and he and his forest must perish together. The stern, unchanging features of his mind excite our admiration from their very immutability 1; and we look with deep interest on the fate of this irreclaimable 1 child of the wilderness, who will not be weaned from the breast of his rugged mother."

— Parkman.

USES OF THE CONSONANT G. (§ 25)

G has two regular sounds: hard, as in gum, and soft, as in gem. Hard g, marked \bar{g} , is used in —

-	•	-,		
gale	re'gal	gar'gle	di gress'	mag'net
ga'ble	glob ule	$\operatorname{gos}\operatorname{pel}$	gam'bol	$\mathbf{pa}\ \mathbf{gan}$
ea gle	hag gard	gran ule	$\mathbf{seg}\ \mathbf{ment}$	gäunt let
$\mathbf{gar}\mathbf{net}$	glu ten	car go	$\cos \sin$	pil grim
glu cose	$\mathbf{fog}\mathbf{gy}$	${ m d}{ m rag}{ m on}$	le gal	gawk y
gai ter	gob let	${f gur}{f gle}$	gram mar	ag o ny

G is always hard before a, o, and u.

§ 178

G, not silent in a digraph, is always hard at the end of a word, as in —

\mathbf{hug}	\mathbf{hag}	$\mathbf{e}\mathbf{g}\mathbf{g}$	\log	\mathbf{slug}
berg	\mathbf{brag}	${f twig}$	clog	\mathbf{snag}
\mathbf{s} nug	crag	\mathbf{brig}	${f frog}$	\mathbf{sprig}

No word of one syllable ends in the digraph gg, except egg.

In the digraph ng, which occurs only at the end of syllables, g is silent, n having the full ng sound, as in —

swing slang ring hang hung

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "If a man empties his purse into his head, no man can take it away from him. An investment in knowledge always pays the best interest."
- "Employ thy time well if thou meanest to gain leisure; and, since thou art not sure of a minute, throw not away an hour."
 - 1 § 228. 2 § 126. Franklin.

The suffix ing added to a verb denotes present state of action.

Add ing to the following verbs, to show that the action indicated by the verb is going on:—

get, come, go, has'ten, talk, join, play

The suffix is sometimes added to a verb to change the word into a noun, as —

"Safe on the bosom of that sea, Thy goings and thy comings be!"

Add ing to the following verbs to make them nouns: — wed, christen, open, account, reckon, fight, proceed.

§ 180

G is hard when beginning a syllable after n sounding as ng, as in —

$\sin'\!\mathrm{gle}$	bun'gler	${f stron'gest}$	stran'gler
min gle	${f lon}\ {f ger}$	gan grene	sin gu lar
clan gor	lin gual	wran gle	an guish

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Hope is necessary in every condition. The miseries of poverty, of sickness, of captivity, would, without this comfort, be insupportable; nor does it appear that the happiest lot of terrestrial existence can set us above the want of this general blessing; or that life, when the gifts of nature and of fortune are accumulated upon it, would not still be wretched, were it not elevated and delighted by the expectation of some new possession, of some enjoyment yet behind, by which the wish shall be at last satisfied, and the heart filled up to its utmost extent. Hope is,

indeed, very fallacious, and promises what it seldom gives; but its promises are more valuable than the gifts of fortune, and it seldom frustrates us without assuring us of recompensing the delay by a greater bounty."

— Johnson.

¹ § 170. ² § 162.

§ 181

The digraph gh, h silent, occurs in -

ghost ghast'ly gher'kin ghoul ghat
Hard g is followed by silent ue in —

plague vogue rogue in trïgue' fugue vague brogue league fa tïgue tongue

The silent u appears to be used in these words to shield the g from the action of final e, which otherwise might make that letter soft, as in rage, huge.

Some good authorities drop the ue as entirely useless in syllables based upon short o, like those in —

pro'logue cat'a logue mon'o logue di a logue syn a gogue ped a gogue

The kindred surd of hard g is k, or its equivalents c and q.

§ **182**

Soft g, marked g, has the sound of j. It occurs in — ge charge bilge bulge gen't

age	${f charge}$	bilge	bulge	${f gen'tle}$
a'gent	en'gine	\mathbf{cringe}	${f flange}$	\mathbf{fringe}
grange	cab bage	college	ge'nus	cler'gy
ad'age	man age	o blige'	$\log enge$	sur geon
gin seng	re venge'	mar'gin	frig id	plūm age
ref uge	voy'age	${ m ur}{ m gent}$	$\mathbf{ves}\ \mathbf{tige}$	piġ eon

Silent e after g signifies that g is soft.

It is a rule that g, like c, is soft before e, i, y, as in —

germ	gibe	$_{ m gill}$	gin	ges'ture
gyp'sum	gyp'sy	$\mathbf{g}\mathbf{ar{y}'}\mathbf{rate}$	gib'bet	$\operatorname{\mathbf{gin}}\operatorname{\mathbf{ger}}$
gen der	gen er ate	gen er ous	gen e sis	gen tian
gen er al	${f g}$ ēn ial	gi ant	$\operatorname{gen}\operatorname{try}$	gi gan'tic

But g is sometimes hard before e, i, or y, as in—

gift	ti'ger	gid'dy	$\operatorname{\mathbf{gild}}$	$\operatorname{\mathbf{girl}}$
\mathbf{get}	ging ham	$\mathbf{gig}\mathbf{gle}$	$\operatorname{\mathbf{gimp}}$	girth
gear	\mathbf{gim} let	$\mathbf{bug}\mathbf{gy}$	geese	gib'bous

gill, a measure. gill, breathing organ of a fish.

§ 184

G precedes no other consonant but 1 and r in the same syllable. Before these letters it is always hard, as in—

clade cleam climpse clim'mer clot'tis

glade gleam glimpse glim'mer glot'tis graft gran dee' graph'īte mi grate gro cer growth grum'ble en grave' grav i ty a gree'

G is always hard at the end of a syllable, except when followed by e, i, or y, as it is in —

ag'ile dig'it frag'ile reg'is ter vig'il mag ic trag ic log ic reg i ment lĕg end

DICTATION EXERCISE

"He then drew a picture of the sufferings of our Saviour; his trial before Pilate; his ascent up Calvary; his crucifizion, and his death. I knew the whole history; but never, until then, had I heard the circumstances so selected, so arranged, so colored.

His enunciation was so deliberate that his voice trembled on every syllable, and every heart in the assembly trembled in unison. His peculiar phrases had that force of description that the original scene appeared to be at the moment acting before our eyes. We saw the very faces of the mob; the staring, frightful distortions of malice and rage. We saw the buffet; my soul kindled with a flame of indignation, and my hands were involuntarily and convulsively clinched."

— William Wirt.

¹ The termination **iour** has been changed into **ior** in all words except Saviour, meaning Christ.

§ 185

In the digraph **dg** the silent **d** serves to prevent the following vowel, which marks the **g** as soft, from affecting the preceding vowel to make it long. Observe that **dg** follows a short vowel always. The digraph occurs in —

badge	bridge	budge	dodge .	\mathbf{hedge}
drudge	edge	\mathbf{fledge}	fudge	dredge
pledge	ridge	sledge	judge	grudge
ledge	\mathbf{nudge}	\mathbf{kedge}	badg'er	wedge
\mathbf{midge}	sedge	par'tridge	bludg eon	dudg'eon
car'tridge	${\bf por'ridge}$	budg et	gud geon	wid geon

§ **186**

G has the sound of zh in some French words, as rouge, mi rage'.

The digraph gh is used, silent, in many words, as in —

$\mathbf{fraught}$	bor'ōugh	aught	${f naught}$	taught
haugh'ty	ôught	nôught	bôught	thôught
brôught	fôught	sôught	plough	wrôught
in veigh'	fur'lōugh	\mathbf{bough}	\mathbf{slough}	$d\bar{o}ugh$

In the phonogram igh, the digraph gh, silent, indicates the long sound of i, as in —

high	blight	${f fright}$	\mathbf{might}	\mathbf{right}
\mathbf{nigh}	\mathbf{bright}	height	\mathbf{wight}	\mathbf{slight}
thigh	\mathbf{fight}	\mathbf{light}	plight	\mathbf{sight}
sigh	flight	knight	night	de light'

The site of the mill was in plain sight.

A mere mite might do much harm.

If I work for you, my hire must be higher.

They sailed straight through the strait.

He sighed as he stood by my side.

§ 188

The digraph gh has the sound of f in -

${f rof ugh}$	${f to}f ugh$	e noŭgh'	côugh
${f slo{f u}{f gh}}$	${f trreve{o}ugh}$	dråught	läugh

His ruff looked rough and crumpled.

The draught from the door blew the draft out of the window.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Oh, that it were my chief delight
To do the things I ought!
Then let me try with all my might
To mind what I am taught."

- Jane Taylor.

§ 189

The digraph gh has the sound of k in —

hough lough

G, in the digraphs gm and gn, is silent. (§§ 208, 211.)

DICTATION EXERCISE

"To find the born and educated lady, on the other hand, we need look no farther than Hepzibah, our forlorn old maid, in her rustling silks, with her deeply cherished and ridiculous consciousness of long descent, and, in the way of accomplishments, her recollections, it may be, of having formerly thrummed on a harpsichord, and walked a minuet, and worked an antique tapestry stitch on her sampler. It was a fair parallel between new plebeianism and old gentility."

— Hawthorne.

§ 190

USES OF THE CONSONANT H

This letter is a surd and has no kindred sonant. It has but one sound, as in —

hand	\mathbf{help}	\mathbf{hump}	hush	hill
harp	hin'der	hunt	husk	\mathbf{hard}
hinge	hal loo'	\mathbf{haft}	\mathbf{hoist}	co'hort
hab'it	in hale	be hold'	mis hap'	herb
${f har a}$ lo	be half	hec'tic	hĕr'on	co here'
be hind'	re hearse	hĕr ald	h ĕ r mit	hos'pi tal

§ 191

H is silent at the beginning of the words —

heir hon'or hon'est hour

H is always silent at the end of a syllable after a vowel, as in —

oh ah hur rah'

We thought our last hour had come.

who

§ 192

The digraph wh, w silent, occurs in —

whom

The whole squirrel family lived in a hole.

whose

With a loud whoop he rolled his hoop.

whōle

whoop

DICTATION EXERCISE

"I watch the mowers as they go Through the tall grass, a white-sleeved row. With even stroke their scythes 2 they swing, In tune their merry whetstones ring. Behind, the nimble youngsters run, And toss the thick swaths in the sun. The cattle graze, while, warm and still, Slopes the broad pasture, basks the hill, And bright, where summer breezes break, The green wheat crinkles like a lake."

— J. T. Trowbridge. ² § 159. 8 § 49. ¹ §§ 52, 162.

§ 193

The digraph wh, the letters sounding as though reversed (hw), occurs in —

\mathbf{what}	whence	\mathbf{why}	whir	\mathbf{where}
\mathbf{when}	which	while	whine	whee'dle
whist	whelm	\mathbf{whim}	whip	whis tle
wheel	\mathbf{whet}	wheth'er	whisk	$\mathbf{wh\bar{i}t}$ ing
wheeze	whōa	whim per	\mathbf{white}	whirl pool
\mathbf{whelp}	whig	whisk ers	whale	whim si cal

H is much used in the digraph gh. (§§ 186–188.) The digraph ch has a sound unlike that of any letter. (§§ 160-164.)

The digraph ph, with a sound like that of f, occurs in phĕas'ant lymph phiz sphere phon'ic ci'pher sylph cā'liph nyınph sphinx phan tom cam'phor or phan dau'phin dol'phin sul phur hy phen phā lanx sĕr aph si phon sŏph ist graph ic tri umph tro phy pam phlet

> The phrase referred to the frays of the robbers. There is, for a prophet, but little profit.

The digraph sh has a sound unlike that of any letter. (§ 230.)

§ 195

The digraph th has a sound unlike that of any letter. It is a surd, and it occurs in —

\mathbf{thrift}	thick	myth	\mathbf{width}	thral'dom
thank	thrush	\mathbf{teeth}	stĕalth	throt tle
thatch	thole	pith	tho'rax	thun der
\mathbf{thigh}	${f throw}$	cloth	thir teen	thor öugh
throng	thwack	threat	${ m thou}\ { m sand}$	the a ter

§ 196

The digraph th sometimes takes its sonant sound, and may be marked th, as in —

that	${f thee}$	wor'thy	with'er
these	$\mathbf{breathe}$	fur ther	thith er
thine	\mathbf{bathe}	far thing	hith er
răth'er	$\bf booth$	lĕath er	north ern
gath er	līthe	făth om	be neath'
soothe	to geth'er	soŭth ern	fĕath'er

When you bāthe, take a good bath.

Each time you brēathe, take a full brĕath.

Clōthe yourself with good clŏth.

I am not loath to say I loathe profanity.

Wreathe the tablet with a wreath of flowers.

Mouth not your words; open your mouth.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Having terminated his disputes with every enemy, and every rival, who buried their mutual animosities in their common detestation against the creditors of the Nabob of Arcot, he drew from every quarter whatever a savage ferocity could add to his new rudiments in the arts of destruction; and compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation into one black cloud, he hung for a while on the declivities of the mountains. Whilst the authors of all these evils were idly and stupidly gazing on this menacing meteor, which blackened all the horizon, it suddenly burst, and poured down the whole of its contents upon the plains of the Carnatic."

¹ § 155.

- Burke.

§ **197**

USES OF THE CONSONANT J

J is a sonant having for its kindred surd ch. It has but one sound, and that is also indicated by soft g. Except at at the beginning of a syllable, the sound of j is usually indicated by g, as in rage, plunge.

J is never silent. It occurs in -

jail	jerk	\mathbf{joist}	jack'et	jus'tice
jaun'ty	jock'ey	joke	jum'ble	maj es ty
jas mine	jeal ous	ju'rist	ju ni per	${f proj}$ ect
jew el	jet ty	jun ior	${ m jos}\ { m tle}$	jon quil

jas'per	$\mathbf{jog'gle}$	jol'ly	jun ′ gle	ma'jor
ad just'	joy ous	jo vi al	${f jun}$ ket	e ject'

J, rather than soft g, is used before a, o, u; and soft g, more frequently than j, before e, i, y.

§ 198

USES OF THE CONSONANT K

K is a surd, having for its kindred sonant g hard. It has but one sound, which is also indicated by c hard and q. It occurs in —

kin'dred	bod'kin	skir'mish	skill	bulk
kid nap	a <u>n</u> kle¹	bro ken	\mathbf{duke}	\mathbf{skull}
ket tle	kelp	silk en	take	milk
kaf fîr	cork	ra <u>n</u> kle¹	park	\mathbf{skim}
kaī ser	bask.	lack ey	brisk	hark
ken nel	\mathbf{kedge}	lamb kin²	pip'kin	drake
¹ § 210.	² § 208.			

§ 199

With a scull he broke the shark's skull.

The ark sailed in a curved line like the arc of a circle.

To be frank, I owe you one franc.

The colonel planted a kernel of corn.

In the word blackguard, k takes its sonant sound g for ease of pronunciation (blag gard).

K is silent in the digraph kn. (§ 212.)

That night the knight departed.

K is silent in the digraph ck, as in -

has'sock fet'lock jack'al be deck'

The digraph 1k, 1 silent, occurs only after a, as in —

balk walk calk chalk talk stalk

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften; the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the west and north remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous transfiguration went on. Hands of angels, hidden from mortal eyes, shifted the scenery of the heavens; the glories of the night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned more softly gray; the great watch-stars shut up their holy eyes; the east began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the inflowing tides of the morning light, which came pouring down from above in one great ocean of radiance, till at length a blush of purple fire blazed out from above the horizon and turned the dewy tear-drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds."

- Edward Everett.

§ 200

USES OF THE CONSONANT L

L is a consonant, having no kindred surd. It has but one sound, and that is not indicated by any other letter. Being a liquid, it can follow almost any letter, either consonant or surd. It occurs in —

cli'ent	blaze	glit'ter	will'ing	land
lay er	churl	flŏr in	lan cet	slouch
li bel	flim'sy	la bel	lin den	slĭv'er
lim pid	mot ley	fla vor	len til	lag gard
sul len	blis ter	al bum	slan der	plun der
ten dril	blan dish	floun der	tur moil	vul gar

The suffix ly added to a noun changes it into an adjective. It has the sense of like.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix ly added:—

man, woman, king, queen, home, beast, soldier, coward.

Added to an adjective the suffix ly indicates manner, and changes the adjective to an adverb.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix ly added: —

light, dark, soft, full, bold, fierce, swift, sweet, calm, bright, graceful, fair, worthy, admirable, secure, loose, active.

The suffix less, meaning without, lacking, applied to nouns, changes them to adjectives.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix less added:—

voice, hope, tact, art, beard, home, care, power, tooth, spot, harm, dust, shame, conscience, money, cloud, use, cause, thought, guile, match.

§ 202

The suffix let, added to nouns, signifies littleness.

Write and pronounce the following nouns, adding the suffix let:—

leaf, plant, root, brook, stream, lake, cloud, ring, vein.

Sometimes the 1 is dropped, and the suffix becomes et. Add this form to—

flower, lock, sign, lance, baron, cabin.

The suffix let or et sometimes denotes the young of as well as littleness, as in —

ea'glet, owl'et, cyg'net, pul'let, lev'er et The digraph sl, s silent, occurs in isle, is'land, aisle.¹

§ 86.

All words of one syllable ending in 1, double the 1.

They told the sexton, and he tolled the bell.

I struck his poll with a pole.

L is silent in the digraphs lc (§ 164), ld (§ 170), lf (§ 176), lm (§ 208), ln (§ 212), lv (§ 240), lk (§ 199).

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The virtues which shed their charm over the horrors of war are all borrowed of peace; they are emanations of the spirit of love, which is so strong in the heart of man that it survives the rudest assaults. The flowers of gentleness, of kindliness, of fidelity, of humanity, which flourish in unregarded luxuriance in the rich meadows of peace, receive unwonted admiration when we discern them in war, like violets shedding their perfume on the perilous edges of the precipice, beyond the smiling borders of civilization."

— Charles Sumner.

§ 203

Full, which means full of, when added as a suffix to a word, drops one 1, as in —

arm'ful	dole'ful	pain'ful	health'ful
spoon ful	bale ful	faith ful	${f slar{o}th}$ ${f ful}$
use ful	$\operatorname{grace} \operatorname{ful}$	doubt ful	shame ful

grate'ful	bane'ful	brim'ful	mirth'ful
wist ful	bash ful	skill ful	guile ful
woe ful	pit i ful	re spect'ful	mer ci ful

Words which begin with the syllable ii, begin the second syllable with i, thus bringing two is together.

il lic'it	il′ly	il lume'
il le gal	il lit'er ate	il lus trate
il lu sion	il lib er al	il lim it a ble
il leġ i ble	il log ic al	il lu mi nate

Words beginning with the syllable el do not repeat the 1 at the beginning of the second syllable, even though a vowel follows, except in the word el lipse' and words made from it, as in —

${f el'e\ gant^1}$	el'e vate	el'e ment
el e gy	el o cu'tion ²	el e phant
46. ² § 237.		

1 §

§ 204

USES OF THE CONSONANT M

M is a sonant, having no kindred surd. It has but one sound, and that is not indicated by any other letter. It occurs in —

plump	stamp	helm	\mathbf{smelt}	musk
flume	chum	mind	im pel'	um'pire
e mit'	am'bush	em'blem	meth'od	im pend'
mad'am	em press	max im	mim ic	ex claim
\mathbf{am} ble	smi lax	mor al	im mense'	com pete
pomp ous	o me'ga	mal ice	cam'e ra	sub lime

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Not long after the bluebird comes the robin, sometimes in March, but in most of the Northern states April is the month of the robin. In large numbers they scour the fields and groves. You hear their piping in the meadow, in the pasture, on the hillside. Walk in the woods, and the dry leaves rustle with the whir of their wings, the air is vocal with their cheery call. In excess of joy and vivacity, they run, leap, scream, chase each other through the air, diving and sweeping among the trees with perilous rapidity."

— John Burroughs.

§ 205

The prefix mis, meaning wrong, applies to verbs and nouns.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix mis:—

apply, behave, belief, call, chance, conduct, count, date, deed, fit, fortune, govern, guide, lay, manage, print, place, pronounce, rule, spell, step, use.

First syllable em, im, or um is never followed by a consonant other than b, p, or m, as in —

em'pha sis	um'brage	em'bas sy
im bibe'	im pa'tient	um pire
im brue	im par tial	im pŏs'tor
em balm	im plic it	im pŭl sion
im'pact	um brel la	im'be cĭle

Words which begin with the syllable im, followed by a vowel sound, begin the second syllable with m, thus bringing two m's together, except in im'age, im'i tate, and words made from them, as in —

im mense'	im'mi grate	im mac'u late
im merse	im mi nent	im mu ta ble

im mod'est	im ma ture'	im me'di ate
im mor tal	im mu'ni ty	im men si ty
im mor al	im mod er ate	im mo bil'i ty
im mure	im mov a ble	im mor tal i ty

Words beginning with the syllable com, followed by a vowel sound, begin the second syllable with m, thus bringing two m's together, except in the words com'et, com'it, com'ic, and words made from them, as in—

com'ma	com mence'	com'mon wealth
com mand'	com mend a ble	com merce
com mo tion	com mis er ate	com mod'i ty
com mis sion	com'men ta ry	$\operatorname{com} \operatorname{m\overline{u}t} \operatorname{a} \operatorname{ble}$
com mun ion	com mo'di ous	com mu ni ty
com mit tee	com mi <u>n</u> gle	com'mo dore

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in the quiet of private life; for ornament, is in discourse; and for ability, is in the judgment and disposition of business; for expert men can execute and perhaps judge of particulars, one by one; but the general counsels and the plots and marshaling of affairs come best from those that are learned.

"Crafty men contemn studies, simple men admire them, and wise men use them; for they teach not their own use, but that there is a wisdom without them and above them, won by observation. Read not to contradict and to confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."

— Lord Bacon.

Words beginning with the syllables am and em do not repeat the m at the beginning of the second syllable, even though a vowel follows, except in the words am mo'nia, am mu ni'tion, am'mon ite, em'met.

am'a ranth	am'i ca ble	am'i ty
am a tive	am o rous	$\mathbf{am}\ \mathbf{ice}$
am a teur	${f am}\ {f e}\ {f thyst}$	${f am\ u\ let}$
em a nate	em i grate	em er y
em er ald	em i nence	em is sa ry

The suffix ment carries the sense of act of, or state of. It is applied to verbs, changing them to nouns, as in —

meas'ure ment	re fresh'ment
com mand'ment	a dorn ment
ar range ment	a base ment
re tire ment	ad just ment
ac quire ment	$ap\ point\ ment$
ad journ ment	en list ment
	com mand'ment ar range ment re tire ment ac quire ment

§ 208

The digraph mn, n silent, occurs in —

hymn	\lim n	sol'emn	damn
au'tumn	col'umn	con demn'	con temn'

These digraphs are split by adding syllables, and then the n has sound, as in —

hym'nal lim'ner sol'em nize dam'na ble au tum'nal co lum'nar con dem na'tion con tem'ner

We heard him sing the hymn.

The digra	aph 1m, 1 silent, o	ccurs in —	
$balm^1$	${f calm}$	psalm	$\operatorname{salm'on}$
palm	${f qualm}$	alms	$\mathbf{alm} \ \mathbf{ond}$
_	1	§ 42.	

Notice that the sound of a before the digraph lm is ä. The digraph mb, b silent, occurs in —

${f car omb^1}$	dumb	${f climb}$	jamb
$\mathbf{b}\mathbf{f o}\mathbf{m}\mathbf{b}$	${f plumb}$	${f crumb}$	lamb
$_{ m tomb}$	$\overline{\mathrm{numb}}$	${f thumb}$	$\lim_{}$
¹ § 152.			

The plum fell plumb to the ground.

In the torrid clime, monkeys climb the palm trees.

The crowd began to jam against the jamb of the door.

In the digraph mp, p is silent, as in —

prompt con tempt' at tempt' ex empt' glimpse

The digraph gm, g silent, occurs in -

phlegm 1 par'a dĭgm ap'o thegm 1 § 218.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"We have petitioned; we have remonstrated; we have supplicated; we have prostrated ourselves before the throne, and have implored its interposition to arrest the tyrannical hands of the Ministry and Parliament.\(^1\) Our petitions have been slighted; our remonstrances have produced additional violence and insult; our supplications have been disregarded; and we have been spurned, with contempt, from the foot of the throne! In vain, after these things, may we indulge the fond hope of peace and reconciliation."

— Patrick Henry.

USES OF THE CONSONANT N

N is a sonant, having no kindred surd. It has two sounds. In its regular sound, it occurs in —

mine plant went need noun ad'vent an'vil gland chin en trance' lin'en can cel no tice con vene' con fine lan cet flan nel in fant de nounce in flict mi nus nap kin nov el ten'nis de fend chan nel cen tral can non pen nant re spond

No words of one syllable end with the digraph nn, except inn, bunn, and conn.

"Shall I not take mine ease in mine inn?"

— Shakespeare.

§ 210

Having its modified sound (ng), marked n, the letter occurs in —

bank	blink	$_{ m think}$	zinc	bun'gle
an'chor	an'ger	an'kle	blan'ket	fun gus
$\operatorname{con} \operatorname{cord}$	con gress	con quest	wrin kle	in got
function	ran kle	span gle	man gle	tran quil
mön key	tinc ture	sprin kle	lăr ynx	jin gle
twin kle	can ker	fin ger	hun ger	man go

It is only before k, c, q, g, and x that n takes the ng sound. When that sound occurs before any other consonant than these, or before a vowel, or at the end of a word, the digraph ng is used, the silent g being the sign of that sound of n.

The digraph gn, g silent, occurs in -

\mathbf{sign}	gnarl	\mathbf{feign}	re şign'
be nign'	gnaw	reign	${f gnash}$
poign'ant	im pūgn'	deign	gnat
ar raign'	gnu	$\mathbf{g}\mathbf{n}\mathbf{\bar{o}}\mathbf{m}\mathbf{e}$	gno'mon
cam paign	gneīss	fŏr'eĭgn	con dīgn'

When the above digraph is split by a change in syllabication, g is sounded, as in —

be nig'nant	$\mathbf{sig'nal}$	con dig'ni ty
reg'nant	res ig na'tion	im pug na'tion

DICTATION EXERCISE

"I am no advocate for meanness of private habitation. I would fain introduce into it all magnificence, care, and beauty, when they are possible; but I would not have that useless expense in unnoticed fineries or formalities; cornicings of ceilings, and graining of doors, and fringing of curtains, and thousands such: things which have become foolishly and apathetically habitual—things on whose common appliance hang whole trades, to which there never yet belonged the blessing of giving one ray of real pleasure, or becoming of the remotest or most contemptible uses—things which cause half the expense of life, and destroy more than half its comfort, manliness, respectability, freshness, and facility."

— John Ruskin.

§ 212

The digraph kn, k silent, occurs in —

knurl	\mathbf{knock}	knack	knap'sack
knell	kneel	knōll	knight hood
knit	\mathbf{knob}	\mathbf{knout}	knuck le

I knead the dough because I need bread.

I knew the new animal to be a gnu.

The dog knows by means of his nose.

I could not untie the knot.

The knave stood in the nave of the church.

The digraph pn, p silent, occurs in —

pneu mat'ics pneu mo'ni a pneu mon'ics

The digraph In, n silent, occurs in kiln.

A fall down the kiln would kill you.

The digraph dn, d silent, occurs in Wednes'day.

§ 213

Most words beginning with the syllable and do not begin the second syllable with n, even if a vowel follows, as in —

an'a gram	an'ec dote	an'i mus
an a lyze	an e roid	an òth'er
an ar chy	an i lĭne	an'et rism
an a con'da	an i mal	an o d $ar{\mathbf{y}}$ ne
an'i mate	an ode	an i mal'cule

A few words begin the second syllable with n, following an as the first syllable, bringing two n's together, as in —

an neal'	an nul'	an nounce'
an nex	an'nu let	an'no tate
an noy	an nu al	an ni'hi late
an'nals	an nu'i ty	an nun ci ate

§ 214

Words beginning with the syllable in do not begin the second syllable with n, even though a vowel follows, except in the following words, and words made from them.

in'nate	in'no cent	in'no cence
in ner	in no vate	in nu'mer a ble
in nerve'	in nox'ious	in nu tri tive
in'ning	in noc u ous	in nu en'do

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Oh! but he was a tight-fisted hand at the grindstone, Scrooge! a squeezing, wrenching, grasping, scraping, clutching, covetous old sinner! Hard and sharp as flint from which no steel had ever struck out generous fire; secret and self-contained, and solitary as an oyster. The cold within him froze his old features, nipped his pointed nose, shriveled his cheek, stiffened his gait; made his eyes red, his thin lips blue; and spoke out shrewdly in his grating voice. A frosty rime was on his head, and on his eyebrows, and his wiry chin. He carried his own low temperature always about with him; iced his office in the dog days, and didn't thaw it one degree at Christmas. External heat and cold had little influence on Scrooge. No warmth could warm, no wintry weather chill him."

— Dickens.

§ 215

USES OF THE CONSONANT P

P is a surd; its kindred sonant is b. It has but one sound, and that is not indicated by any other letter. It occurs in —

plan	pelt	\mathbf{print}	plod	pump
flap	lu'pĭne	${f strip}$	flop	peep
e quip'	plăç id	o'pal	punch	pend'ant
$\mathbf{de}\mathbf{spond}$	po et	pep per	de part'	piv ot
cor rupt	$\operatorname{pal} \operatorname{let}$	pen man	${f ap\ pear}$	pup pet
com pel	$\operatorname{pot}\operatorname{ash}$	${f po\ tent}$	${ m ap}\ { m ply}$	${ m slip}{ m per}$

Nearly all words having ap for the first syllable begin the second with p, thus bringing two p's together, as in—

ap pall'	ap păr'el	${f ap}$ pre hend'
ap pear	ap pre ci ate	ap prov'al
ap peal	ap par ent	ap pren tice
ap prove	ap'po sĭte	ap pli ca'tion
ap prise	ap pend'age	ap pro'pri ate
ap proach	ap pli ance	ap prox i mate
ap praise	${ m ap'}{ m pe}\ { m tite}$	ap pa rā'tus
${f ap}$ point	ap pease'	ap pen'dix

The following are some of the few words beginning with the syllable ap in which the next letter is other than p:—

ap'sis	ap'o gee	ap'o plex y
$\mathbf{ap}\mathbf{a}\mathbf{thy}$	ap o lŏgue	ap os tol'ic
ap o thegm	ap ro pos(po)	ap'er ture

In the digraph pn, p is silent. (§ 212.)

§ **217**

P preceding its kindred sonant b in cup'board, clap'board, rasp'berry, is silent for ease of expression.

In the digraph **ps**, **p** is silent (§ 232.) In the digraph **mp**, **p** is silent (§ 208.) **P** is silent in the word **gal op** (gal'o).

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Therefore, when I say, in conducting your understanding, love knowledge with a vehement love, with a love coeval with life, what do I say but love innocence, love virtue, love purity of conduct, love that which, if you are rich and great, will vindicate the blind fortune which has made you so, and make men call it justice?

"Yea, love that which, if you are poor, will render your poverty respectable, and make the proudest feel it unjust to laugh at the meanness of your fortunes; love that which will comfort you, adorn you, and never quit you — which will open to you the kingdom of thought and all the boundless regions of conception, as an asylum against the cruelty, the injustice, and the pain that may be your lot in the outer world — that which will make your motives habitually great and honorable, and light up in an instant a thousand noble disdains at the very thought of meanness and of fraud."

— Sydney Smith.

§ 218

Ph is a digraph, sounding as f. It is a surd, with the kindred sonant v. It occurs in —

ty'phus	ep'i tàph	met'a phor
phe nix	lith o graph	ge og'ra phy
em phå sis	${f phar a}$ e ${f ton}$	phos'phor us
hem i sphere	sym pho ny	tel e graph
păr à gràph	aph o rism	de ci'pher
phar ma cy	at mos phere	lym phat ic
blas phe my	el e phant	bt og ra phy
soph o more	eu pho ny	phi lan thro py

In the name Stephen, ph takes the sound of its sonant v.

§ 219

USES OF THE CONSONANT Q

Q is a surd, equal in sound to hard c, or to k. Its kindred sonant is hard g. U always follows q, generally sounding like w, as in —

quite	quin'tal	va <u>n</u> 'quish	quire
quo'rum	liq uid	quiv er	quoit
quar to	req ui sĭte	quest	quar'rel
quib ble	quī nīne	quince	eq ui ty
quaint	quē ry	quad'rant	aq ue duct

U, after **q**, is sometimes silent. In such cases it is the silent member of a vowel digraph, as ua, ue, ui.

quay (kē)	plåque	phy sïque'	mŏsque
co quette'	u nïque'	${f pi}$ que ${f t}$	co <u>n</u> 'quer
mos quï tō	et' i quette	cri tïque	liq uor
ob lïque	p ăr o quet	bur lesque	lac quer
gro těsque	stat u esque'	o pāque	pï quant

I felt some pique because I failed to reach the peak. He used a quire of paper to describe the choir. He laid his casque upon a wine cask.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The habit of genial good nature is the habit of a true gentleman. To be gracious is to be graceful. A good temper and a happy frame of mind are, perhaps, of even more importance, in many cases, than a perfection in much knowledge and many accomplishments. Kindliness is the substance of politeness. There is neither obsequiousness nor arrogance in the nature of a true gentleman. A graceful behavior with both inferiors and superiors is always safe. Let not graceful self-possession descend into flippancy or impertinence. Gentleness is the force by which the tiny daffodil in spring raises and pierces the clod."

— Samuel Smiles.

Write the words in which e, silent, has no apparent effect in indicating the power of some preceding letter.

USES OF THE CONSONANT R

R is a sonant. It has but one sound, and that is not indicated by any other letter. R is never silent. It occurs in —

parse	roar	fire	more	dor'sal
ab rupt'	ab surd'	ar'mor	o'dor	art ful
căr'ol	star'tle	ber ry	rov er	ef fort
er ror	or bit	ca reer'	as tral	năr rate'
gar land	in cur'	hărp'ist	por ridge	păr'rot

§ 222

The syllable re prefixed to a verb carries the sense of doing again, or doing over.

Write and pronounce the following words with the prefix re added:—

annex, appoint, assert, bound, build, call, capture, claim, consider, convey, count, double, invest, join, model, move, print, view.

When re is prefixed to a word beginning with e, a hyphen is used between the two e's to prevent them from being taken as the digraph ee, as in re-ech'o, re-enact', re-export', re-elect'. The dieresis may be used instead (§ 113).

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Remember that talking is one of the fine arts, the noblest, the most important, and the most difficult, and that its fluent harmonies may be spoiled by the intrusion of a single harsh note. Therefore, conversation which is suggestive rather than argumentative, which lets out the most of each talker's results of thought, is commonly the pleasantest and the most profitable."

- O. W. Holmes.

All words beginning with the syllable ir, except ir i des'cent, begin the second syllable with r, thus bringing two r's together, as in —

ir'ri gate	ir reg'u lar	ir re sist'i ble
ir ri tate	ir res o lute	ir rep'a ra ble
ir rup'tion	ir ră tion al	ir re claim'a ble
ir rel e vant	ir rev o ca ble	ir re deem a ble

No word of one syllable ends with the digraph rr, except burr, purr, and err.

§ 224

The digraph wr, w silent, occurs in —

wrap	wräth	wreak	\mathbf{wreck}	wrest
$\overline{ ext{wretch}}$	wreath .	wren	\mathbf{wrench}	wrist
wrig'gle	wrin'kle	wring	write	wrīthe
wrong	$\mathbf{wr\^{o}th}$	wry	wrung	·wran'gle
\mathbf{wraith}	wres'tle	writ	\mathbf{wrack}	$\mathbf{w}_{\mathbf{r}}$

John wrote his lesson; James recited by rote.

The king sought to wrest from them the rest of their rights. Write the directions for the rite.

The wright understands the right way to work.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Still stands the forest primeval; but under the shade of its branches

Dwells another race, with other customs and language. Only along the shore of the mournful and misty Atlantic Linger a few Acadian peasants, whose fathers from exile Wandered back to their native land to die in its bosom.

"In the fisherman's cot the wheel and the loom are still busy;

Maidens still wear their Norman caps and their kirtles of homespun,

And by the evening fire repeat Evangeline's story,

While from its rocky caverns the deep-voiced, neighboring ocean

Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest."

— Longfellow.

The digraph rh, h silent, occurs in -

rheum rhythm rhet'o ric rhi noç'e ros rhyme rhu'barb rhap so dy rhom'bus

The digraph rh is silent in -

'ca tarrh' myrrh

To say New Yawk for New York, fahm for farm, biyd for bird, weston for western, manna for manner, is to err seriously in enunciation.

On the other hand, there is a tendency to sound r where there is none, as idear, sawr, for idea, saw. Discriminate in pronunciation between lord and laud, lorn and lawn, stork and stalk.

§ 225

USES OF THE CONSONANT S

S is a surd, sounding like soft c. Its kindred sonant is z and it often takes that sound. The letter occurs as a surd in —

sparse	sleep	\mathbf{slay}	\mathbf{split}	\mathbf{snug}
tense	mask	crust	must	\mathbf{script}
spout	haste	sta'tus	as'pect	at'las
ab'sent	à làs'	sus pense'	gus set	sol stice
$\mathbf{sa}\ \mathbf{cred}$	sis'ter	song'stress	im pulse	suc cess'
$\mathbf{con}\mathbf{sent'}$	$\mathbf{con}\;\mathbf{dense'}$	sub side'	sys tem	sta tis tics

DICTATION EXERCISE

"There is a success which comes to the cultured and educated man, which gives a pleasure, a joy, an exquisite delight, different from anything which money can buy. We all know the university man, and the woman who has graduated from one of our first institutions for the higher education of girls. We all know them, living in the community, either in professions or in business—leaders in the church with their trained ability; leaders in every benevolent and charitable enterprise, and leaders in everything which promotes the culture and the art resources of their town.

"In these United States of America a liberal education is a duty. Here liberty rests on the intelligence of the people, and it is pure or it is base according to the character of that intelligence."

- Chauncey M. Depew.

§ 226

The suffix ess added to a noun indicates the feminine gender, as in —

ne'gress	duch'ess	ac'tress	em'press
god dess	count ess	${ m ab \ bess}$	ti gress
$h\bar{o}st~ess$	heir ess	hunt ress	mis tress
trai tress	li on ess	seam stress	băr on ess
gov ern ess	ed i tress	${ m dea\ con\ ess}$	proph et ess

The digraph ss always has the surd sound, as in —

mess'mate	in'gress	bliss	har'ness
ex press'	e gress	tres'pass	car cass
re press	proç ess	hăr ass	com pass
a mass	mat tress	$\operatorname{cut} \operatorname{lass}$	wind lass
but'tress	a cross'	lar gess	a byss'
tres pass	grōss	dis cuss'	re miss

In his cell he kept books to sell.

Near the rise of the ground was a field of rice.

He gave assent to our ascent of the stairway.

The act of cession was passed at the first session of Congress.

The cereal products were arranged in serial order.

The seller sold fruit in the cellar.

The council called on the Mayor for counsel.

The cymbal he carried was a symbol of his calling.

s occurs with its sonant sound in -

choose	noise	cheese	\mathbf{prism}	re sort'
pose	na'sal	dis guise'	clum'sy	dis may
wise '	dis ease'	sur prise	dai sy	ca rouse
de spise'	ap plause	${f re}{f sult}$	\mathbf{c} lause	ex pose
dis solve	pos sess	ob serve	trou'sers	$\operatorname{de}\operatorname{sire}$
pe ruse	ap pease	lei'sure	mus lin	${ m de\ sist}$

Discriminate in pronunciation between cores and course, avers and averse, curs and curse, lose and loose.

§ 228

Words whose meanings differ according as s is a surd or sonant:

Close the window; make the room close. Grease the axle with the grease.

House your people in my house.

The cat will mouse for a mouse.

Of what use is it to use harsh words?

We began to rise at the rise of the hill.

I accept your excuse, and excuse you.

Do not abuse him; he will resent abuse.

All words of one syllable that end in s after a vowel have the digraph ss instead of the single letter, except —

is us this his gas as yes thus has was

He sang bass, but not in a base manner.

B takes the sound of sh in -

sure cen'sure sug'ar sen'su al nau'se ate

DICTATION EXERCISE

- "Be not forward, but friendly and courteous; the first to salute, hear, and answer; and be not pensive when it is time to converse.
- "Play not the peacock, looking everywhere about you to see if you be well decked, and if your clothes and shoes fit well.
- "Think before you speak; pronounce not imperfectly, nor bring out your words too hastily, but orderly and distinctly.
- "Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.
- "Utter no reproachful language against any one, neither curse nor revile.
- "Let your countenance be pleasant, but in serious matters somewhat grave.
- "Mock not nor jest at anything of importance; utter no jests that are sharp-biting; and if you deliver anything witty and pleasant, abstain from laughing thereat yourself.
- "Associate yourself with men of good quality, if you esteem your own reputation; for it is better to be alone than in bad company."

 George Washington.

§ 229

In the suffix sion, s takes the sound of sh, surd, and i is silent, as in —

pen'sion pas'sion ver'sion ten'sion ad mis'sion com pul'sion con cus'sion de clen'sion di gres'sion dis cus'sion ex pan'sion o mis'sion se ces sion dis mis sion re mis sion ex pul sion

Note. — Both t in tion, and c in cion, also sound as sh, surd. (§§ 237 and 157.)

S in the suffix sion following long a, e, o, u, and short i, takes its sonant sh sound, as in —

fu'sion e va'sion il lu'sion oc ca'sion al lu'sion ad he sion co he sion de lu sion ex plo sion in va sion pro fu sion per sua sion de cĭ sion di vĭ sion in cĭ sion pre cĭ sion ab ra sion col lu sion se clu sion in tru sion

Words ending in sion, tion, cion, are accented on the syllable preceding.

Gra'zier and gla'zier are spelled with z instead of sonant s.

§ 230

Before the suffixes ure and ier, s usually has its sonant sh sound, as in —

clo'sure	lei'sure	treas'ure	pleas'ure
meas ure	e rā'sure	ex po'sure	com po'sure
o sier	ho'sier	brā'sier	cro'sier

In the digraph sh, it is the s that sounds as sh, as in sug'ar, h being silent. H serves as the sign of the sh sound of s.

The digraph occurs in -

shred	shoal	ash'ler	\mathbf{shrub}	\mathbf{shrine}
var'nish	bish'op	fin ish	fur'nish	păr'ish
rel ish	thresh old	van ish	shroud	rad ish
shat ter	sher bet	shut tle	ush'er	fash ion
shal low	sham rock	shel ter	shep herd	fresh et

DICTATION EXERCISE

"Darting with an airy, graceful motion from flower to flower, the hummingbird speeds on vibrant winglets so lightly as to seem upheld by magic. The dazzling beauty of its little form, clothed in plumage of resplendent changing green, is increased by the brilliancy of its throat, now glowing with flery hue, now transformed into a deep velvet-like black as the bird flashes past like a gleam of light.

"Poised in the air, the tiny creature glances with sparkling eye into the inmost recesses of the spring blossoms. So light and rapid are the motions of its pinions, that their dreary monotone might seem to lull the insects on the flower into sleep. These are, of course, the objects of its quest, for the hummingbird is insectivorous. So swiftly is the prey seized that the eye cannot follow the bird's motions. The bird departs, after sipping a little of the nectar in the flower cup."

— Audubon.

1 § 48.

§ 231

The suffix ish added to adjectives and nouns means somewhat like, having the quality of.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix ish added:—

black, white, blue, red, boy, pig, wolf, self, slave, rogue, clown, fever, knave.

The suffix ship means the state, office, or profession of, and is added to nouns.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix ship: —

lord, lady, clerk, hard, friend, professor, steward

The digraph ps, p silent, occurs in —

psalm psal'ter pshaw psy chol'o gy

s, added to a noun, indicates the plural, as in -

o'mens	fleas	se'crets	ax'les
ten dons	ăl'coves	as sets	ru bles
sir loins	bat tles	ri ots	so fas
crēa tures	$c\breve{o}m$ r $\breve{a}des$	an thems	chis els
ar ti cles	der ricks	ve hi cles	top ics
quo ta'tions	$\mathbf{ser} \ \mathbf{aphs}$	ban dits	i ci cles

S, after an apostrophe ('s), added to a noun denotes possession.

If the noun ends in s, the apostrophe only is added.

Observe, in the foregoing words, that when a word ends with a sonant, the added s is a sonant, and when a word ends with a surd, the added s is a surd.

§ 233

Some words end with letters after which s cannot be pronounced without a vowel sound between. In such cases, if s is added, to indicate the plural or the possessive, e is inserted before it, as in —

lynx — lynx es	torch — torch es
box — box es	re'bus — re bus es
tax — tax es	wish — wish es
lens — lens es	cro'cus — cro cus es
church — church es	af fix — af fix es
brush — brush es	crutch — crutch es
fo'cus — fo cus es	in'dex — in dex es

Observe that s, in the suffix es, has its sonant sound. In the digraph sl, s is silent, as in island. (§ 202.) In the digraph sn, s is silent, as in de mēsne'. In the digraph sc, c is silent. (§§ 159, 164.)

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The leader in that great argument was John Adams of Massachusetts. He, by concession of all writers, was truly the orator of that revolution — the revolution in which a nation was born. Other and renowned names, by written or spoken eloquence, coöperated effectively, splendidly, to the grand result — Samuel Adams, Samuel Chase, Jefferson, Henry, James Otis in an earlier stage. Each of these, and a hundred more, within circles of influence wider or narrower, sent forth, scattering broadcast, the seed of life in the ready, virgin soil.

"Each brought some specialty of gift to the work; Jefferson, the magic of style, and the habit and the power of delicious dalliance with those large, fair ideas of freedom and equality, so dear to man, so irresistible in that day; Henry, the indescribable and lost spell of the speech of the emotions, which fills the eye, chills the blood, turns the cheek pale — the lyric phase of eloquence, the 'fire-water,' as Lamartine has said, of the revolution, instilling into the sense and the soul the sweet madness of battle; Samuel Chase, the tones of anger, confidence, and pride, and the art to inspire them."

—Rufus Choate.

§ 234

USES OF THE CONSONANT T

T is a surd having d for its kindred sonant. T has but one regular sound and that is not indicated by any other letter. It occurs in—

trap	tread	\mathbf{twin}	trot	\mathbf{tuft}
trust	start	\mathbf{wept}	\mathbf{swift}	${f tight}$
trout	taste	ad mit'	an'tic	trip'let
at'tic	tip'pet	tem'pest	ti tle	art ist
tap ster	tar tan	com mit'	an som	men tal
riv et	$\mathbf{sat} \mathbf{in}$	$\mathbf{de}\mathbf{fect}$	mit ten	tac it

Words which begin with the syllable at begin the second syllable with t, thus bringing two t's together, when the next letter is a vowel or the consonant r, as in —

at tach'	at'tar	at'ti tude
at tire	at taint'	at tri bute
at test	at tri tion	at tract'
at tain	at ten tion	at tend ant
at tune	at tor ney	at tach ment

The words at'om, at'ro phy are exceptions.

§ 236

The suffix ette applies to some words from the French and means little, as —

ban quette' — a little bank
plan chette — a little plank or board
cig a rette' — a little cigar
stat u ette — a little statue
mi gnon ette 2 — a little darling
1 § 220. 2 § 211.

No word of one syllable ends with the digraph tt, except butt.

But the goat began to butt.

§ 237

In the suffixes involving tio, tie, and tia, ti usually has the sound of sh, as in —

op'tion	ac'tion	$\operatorname{dic'tion}$	dis crĕ'tion
fic tion	men tion	ra tion	con di tion
frac tion	suc tion	mo tion	${f e}$ di ${f tion}$

cau'tious	fac'tious	pa'tient	${f mu}$ ${f ni'tion}$
nup tial	${f quotient}$	fa ce'tious	vex a tious
vi ti ate	nu tri'tious	$\mathbf{se} \ \mathbf{di} \ \mathbf{tious}$	es sen tial

T is silent in the trigraph tch (§ 162).

We marshal our forces for martial work.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"The plumage of the mocking bird, though none of the homeliest, would scarcely entitle him to notice, but his figure is well proportioned, and even handsome. The ease, elegance, and rapidity of his movements, the animation of his eye, and the intelligence he displays in laying up lessons from almost every species of the feathered creation within his hearing, are really surprising. To these attractions we may add a voice strong and very musical, and capable of almost every modulation, from the clear, mellow tones of the wood thrush to the savage screams of the bald eagle.

"In measure and accent he faithfully follows his originals. In force and sweetness of expression he greatly improves upon them. In his native groves, in the dawn of early morning, while the woods are already vocal with a multitude of warblers, his admirable song rises preëminent over that of every competitor. The ear can listen to his music alone, to which that of all the others seems a mere accompaniment."

— Alexander Wilson.

§ 238

The digraph bt, b silent, occurs in debt, doubt, re doubt'.

The digraph ct, c silent, occurs in in dict', vict'uals.

The digraph pt, p silent, occurs in re ceipt'.

The digraph th, h silent, occurs in thyme.

In the word two occurs the digraph tw, w silent.

For ease of pronunciation, the surd t is silent between the sonants r and g in mortgage.

In the digraph ft, t is silent, as in of 'ten, sof'ten.

In the digraph st, t is silent, as in —

bris'tle	pes'tle	bus'tle	cas'tle	lis'ten
gris tle	hus tle	jos tle	nes tle	mois ten
rus tle	${f this}{f tle}$	thros tle	tres tle	e pis'tle
chās ten	fas ten	${f glis}$ ten	has ten	${f a}$ pos tle

Some nouns and adjectives ending with surd th, in changing to verbs, change the surd to its kindred sonant, as in —

bàth — bāthe	brĕath — brēathe
sheath — sheathe	loath — loathe

Silent e after the digraph th at the end of a syllable indicates the sonant sound.

§ 240

USES OF THE CONSONANT V

f v is a sonant corresponding to the surd f, which letter frequently changes to v in variations of word forms. f v never changes to f.

▼ has but one sound, and that is not indicated by any other letter, except f in the one word of. ▼ is never silent; it occurs in the words—

vălve	trav'el	${f sav'age}$	sur vive'
solve	val id	va grant	ve neer
starve	ver bal	$\mathbf{vic}\ \mathbf{tor}$	de ceive
twelve	va cant	vel vet	di vulge
stave	plain tive	viv id	a venge
five	pee vish	vouch er	triv'i al

The digraph lw, 1 silent, occurs in sälve, cälve.

USES OF THE CONSONANT W

The sound indicated by w is that of \overline{oo} . This is shown in the word win, pronounced \overline{oo} -in, in which the \overline{oo} part serves as a consonant. W is sometimes used as a vowel, but is always silent in a digraph with some other vowel, except in ew.

W is very closely related to u, which letter frequently seems to serve in its place, as in quite, as suage', etc.

w occurs as a consonant in -

dwell swale	wā'ry wis dom	weft wood'bine	way'ward wed lock
swine swoop	wan ton whit low	wick et wel fare	weap on swin dle
twine	wel come	ward robe	wig wam
\mathbf{twist}	wit ness	dwin dle	wea ry
wa'fer	\mathbf{wag} on	weird	wor ship

One race he won, and one he lost.

§ 242

The suffix ward indicates that the word of which it is made a part shows direction. As the suffix is never accented, the sound of a is modified to werd.

Write and pronounce the following words with the suffix ward added: —

north, south, east, west, up, down, in, out, to, home, heaven, hither, sea, land.

In the digraph wh, the letters are reversed in sounding, as in white. (§ 193.)

He was wholly absorbed in his holy work.

In the digraph wr, w is silent, as in wrap. (§ 224.) In the digraph sw, w is silent, as in an'swer.

In the digraphs aw, ow, and the trigraph owe, w is a silent vowel. (§§ 51, 104.) In ew, the letter unites with e to produce the sound of u, and in ow it unites with o to produce the sound of ou. (§§ 127, 138.) In iew, w combines with i and e to indicate the sound of u, as in mute.

DICTATION EXERCISE

"There are two opposite ways in which some men make a figure in the world, — one by talking faster than they think, and the other by holding their tongues and not thinking at all. By the first, many a smatterer acquires the reputation of a man of quick parts; by the other, many a dunderpate, like the owl, the stupidest of birds, comes to be considered the very type of wisdom."

— Irving.

§ 244

USES OF THE CONSONANT X

X is a surd sounding as ks, and is also sounded, sonant, as gz. Beginning a word it sounds as z.

As a surd, x occurs in the following words: -

ex cel'	ex'tract	in'dex	i'bex
ex pert	$\mathbf{bo} \mathbf{rax}$	vor tex	${f flax}$ ${f en}$
re lax	$\mathbf{tex}\ \mathbf{tile}$	in flux	lux u ry
pro lix	cŏn text	mix ture	flex i ble
fix'ture	${f pre\ text}$	$\mathbf{sex} \ \mathbf{ton}$	· axiom
per plex'	gal ax y	$\mathbf{ex} \circ \mathbf{dus}$	ox al'ic

They even laid a tax on tacks.

X has its sonant sound in ex when the following syllable, accented, begins with a vowel sound. It is marked \mathbf{x} .

ex act' ex empt' ex ist' ex alt' ex am'ine ex ult ex ert ex hort ex em plar ex haust ex am ple ex hib it ex ot ic ex ec u tor ex or di um

In some words in which x is followed by io, the s part of its sound unites with the io, producing the sound sh, as in — nox'ious anx'ious flux'ions com plex'ion

x sounds as z in the following words and others, when it is the beginning letter. Such words are from the Greek language:—

xe'bec

xan'thic

xēr'if

xy'lo phone

§ 246

USES OF THE CONSONANT Y

Y is a sonant, having no kindred surd. As a consonant it always precedes a vowel at the beginning of a syllable. In this respect it is like i, which, similarly situated, often has the same sound.

Y occurs as a consonant in the following words:—

youth	$\mathbf{ye}\mathbf{ar{a}}$	law'yer	ban'yan
yak	\mathbf{yet}	yel low	yăr row
yam	yield	yŏn der	year ling

§ 247

USES OF THE CONSONANT Z

Z is a sonant, kindred to the surds soft s and soft c. The sonant sound of both s and c is like the regular sound of z. Z occurs in —

size	fuze	zouäve	blaze	zone
prize	zinc	ze'bu	squeeze	glaze
ga zette'	zĕal'ot	ze nith	ben zoin'	maze
vĭz'ier	ze bra	bra zen	ze'ro	zest
pĭ ăz ′zā	ra zor	muz zle	to paz	breeze
a maze	hazard	noz zle	zo di ac	cra'zy
ho ri zon	trå peze'	${f zeph}\ {f yr}$	${f zith}$ er	am a zon

The suffix ize meaning to do, to practice, to make, is added to adjectives and nouns, changing them to verbs, as in —

au'thor ize	cau'ter ize	i'dol ize
re al ize	civ il ize	le gal ize
fer til ize	col o nize	pat ron ize
mem o rize	rec og nize	tan tal ize
har mo nize	gal va nize	or gan ize
mag net ize	$\mathbf{sym} \ \mathbf{pa} \ \mathbf{thize}$	sol em nize
sym bol ize	can on ize	${ m em}\ { m pha}\ { m size}$

He adds to his kit of tools an adz. His cousin tried to cozen him. I wore my furs through the tangled furze. The grisly Indian chased the grizzly bear. The hussars were greeted with huzzas.

No words of one syllable end with the digraph zz, except buzz and fuzz.

z followed by ier or ur takes the sonant sound zh, as in—gla'zier gra'zier az'ure sei'zure

The digraph cz, c silent, occurs in -

czär czå rï'na

REPEATING OF CONSONANTS

When a single vowel is followed by a single consonant in an accented syllable, it naturally has its short sound, as in at, bet, it, kit, plum.

If this syllable is followed by another which begins with a vowel, that vowel naturally affects the one in the first syllable, making it long. For instance, if we were to write beter, kiten, plumet, the words might be pronounced beter, kiten, plumet. To prevent this effect, another consonant should be placed between the two vowels, thus shutting off the influence of the latter one from the former. The consonant inserted is the same as the one already there; that is, the middle consonant is repeated, and then we have better, kitten, plummet.

The following are examples of this very large class of words:—

flat'ter	hap'pen	hid'den	jug'gle
squîr rel	tram mel	tun nel	grap ple
let ter	chat tel	fun ny	bil let
ham mer	lit ter	mad der	$\dot{\mathbf{g}}$ ib be \mathbf{t}
frit ter	hop per	lad der	sor row
blad der	full er	glim mer	win now
col lar	bit ter	but ter	${f fer}$ ${f ret}$

§ 250

There are some words of this class, however, which do not double the middle consonant; among them are—

cit'y	cop'y	prim'er	com'et
shĕk el	trĭ ple	$\mathbf{pit}\ \mathbf{y}$	$oxdot{mod}$ el

plan'et	wid'ow	$\mathbf{stud'y}$	bod'y
chap el	pan el	ver y	trĕ ble
scholar	prop er	shad ow	${f clar}{f et}$
driv el	grov el	sniv el	lev el
driv en	rav el	striv en	swiv el
ban'ish	mer'it	on'io	non'on co
chis el	$oxdot{\mathbf{mer}}$ it $oxdot{\mathbf{mod}}$ ern	ep'ic fam ish	pen'ance rib ald
dam age	ped ant	tep id	$\operatorname{rap}\operatorname{id}$
frig ate	sec ond	metal	spin et
hom age	col ic	$\operatorname{mod}\operatorname{est}$	sol id
men ace	con ic	for age	cam el
căr at	chron ic	ben e fit	gam ut
mat'in	min'im	per'il	pun'ish
rap ine	sir up	sched ule	spig ot
stol id	al um	cor al	for est
ped al	prel ate	rab id	ten ant
ģel id	ca lor'ic	choc o late	ret i nue
id i ot	bo tan ic	dom i cile	it er ate
mel o dy	ex am ine	fem o ral	al i quot
man'i fest	mal'a du	des'o late	res'i due
	mal'a dy man i kin	en dem'ic	
cor us cate			ret i cule
cam o mile	op er ate	fa nat ic	sim i lar
ded i cate	$\operatorname{sil}\operatorname{i}\operatorname{con}$	rid'i cule	sol i tude
des e crate	sin is ter	skel e ton	tyr an ny
e vap'o rate	tam a rĭnd	ap es try	van i ty
ce ler i ty	cel e brate	tol er ate	tel e gram

Some words repeat the ending consonant of an unaccented syllable, at the beginning of the next syllable, as in the following examples:—

bat tal'ion	os'cil late	rec ol lect'
cor'ol la ry	prom is so ry	pel lu'cid
des ic cate	res ur rect'	cap'il la ry
em bas sy	crys'tal līne	mis cel la ny
pos ses'sion	rec om mend'	scin til late
col on nade'	· chan'cel lor	co ef fi'cient
sib'yl lĭne	met'al lur gy	hem'or rhage
par al lel	pal la'di um	con stel la'tion

§ 252

There are many words with last syllable accented, in which a vowel, with a sound other than long, comes before the ending consonant. When a suffix is added to such a word, the ending consonant is repeated if the suffix begins with a vowel. This is done to prevent the accented vowel from becoming long, as in —

tan — tan ner	lot — lot ter y
star — star ry	snap — snap pish
bag — bag gage	\mathbf{rid} — \mathbf{rid} dance
ton — ton nage	drug — drug gist
crag — crag gy	nun — nun ner y
beg — beg gar	job — job bing
drum — drummed	clip — clip per
be gin' — be gin ning	ex cel' — ex cel lent
oc cur — oc cur rence	de mur — de mur rage
ac quit — ac quit tance	al lot — al lot ted

Observe that the final consonant is repeated only when the last syllable is accented. Thus, the word per mit' would repeat the t in per mit'ted, because the t is in the accented syllable. But the word lim'it would not repeat the t in lim'it ed, because the syllable ending in t is not accented.

The following are examples: -

mar'ket — mar ket ing med al — med al ist big ot — big ot ed cred it — cred it ed ran som — ran som ing hu man — hu man ize fru gal — fru gal i ty lem'on — lem on ade
hel met — hel met ed
ban quet — ban quet er
con quer — con quer or
re al — re al ize
ed it — ed i tor
mag ic — mag ic al

§ 254

There are many words of one or more syllables in which the last syllable is accented, but is based on a vowel digraph instead of on a vowel, as steam, room, break, es teem', de spair', en treat'. A vowel in a following syllable has no effect on the sound of a digraph, so there is no need of protecting the digraph from it by repeating the final consonant. In such words the final consonant is not repeated.

fail — fail ing
re peat'— re peat ed
ex ert — ex ert ed
threat — threat en
ap plaud'— ap plaud ed
read — read a ble

bar'gain — bar gain er gloat — gloat ed feud — feu dal fruit — fruit ing drain — drain age at tain'— at tain a ble

ACCENT (§ 30)

It is very important that the accent of a word should be known, since not only does the pronunciation of the word depend largely on that, but frequently its meaning. The following words are among those whose meaning is changed by change of accent:—

ab'sent — ab sent'
ac'cent — ac cent'
ab'stract — ab stract'
af'fix — af fix'
at'tri bute — at trib'ute
con'cert — con cert'
con'test — con test'
con'flict — con flict'
con'tract — con tract'
con'vert — con vert'
con'trast — con trast'
es'cort — es cort'
im'port — im port'

ex'tract — ex tract'
in'crease — in crease'
pres'ent — pre sent'
sur'vey — sur vey'
sub'ject — sub ject'
prŏd'uce — prō duce'
reb'el — re bel'
ref'use — re fuse'
proj'ect — prō ject'
per'mit — per mit'
pro'test — pro test'
con'duct — con duct'
con'fine — con fine'

256

IRREGULAR PLURALS

man — men
wom'an — wom en
ox — ox en
child — chil dren
broth'er — broth ren

bā'sis — bā ses crī'sis — crī ses ax is — ax es el lip'sis — el lip ses syn op sis — syn op ses

foot — feet	a nal'y sis — a nal y ses
goose — geese	lar'va — lar vaē
tooth— teeth	neb u la — neb u laē
mouse — mice	ver te bra — ver te bra e
louse — lice	stim u lus — stim u lī
die — dice	ter mi nus — ter mi nī

WORDS OF OPPOSITE MEANING

In our language are many words of opposite meaning; such words may be considered as in pairs. The following are examples:—

pain — plĕas'ure. light — dark ness joy — sor row vice — vir tue deep — shal low hope — de spair' sin'gle - dou'ble pres ence — ab sence bus y — i dle hith er — thith er ev er - nev er gath er — scat ter ad vance'— re treat' straight - crook'ed serv'ant — mas ter ac cept'- de cline'

ex pand'—con tract' con sent — dis sent be fore — aft'er suc cess — fail ure deb'it — cred it con vex -- con cave frig id — tor rid ma jor — mi nor vic tor - vic tim jun ior — sēn ior ze nith — nā dir land lord — ten ant ab stract — con crete poș i tive - neg a tive wis dom - fol ly trans păr'ent — o paque'

COMPOUND WORDS

When two or more words are put together to make one, the result is a compound word.

Until a compound word comes into general use the words of which it is made are joined by hyphens, as gas-light, bird-of-paradise. But when the word is well established, the hyphens are omitted, as gas'light. Generally, the accent is on the specifying part of the word, and this usually comes first.

a ble-bod ied	bird's-eye	thir ty-six
air-slacked	court-mar tial	\mathbf{w} ell-bred
dou ble-quick	text-book	life-size
tell tale	fire proof	stand point
watch word	day break	north west
brake man	${f eye}\ {f sight}$	ice berg
down right	home spun	earth quake
pick pock et	black smith	hence forth

§ 259 WORDS HAVING ONLY THE PLURAL FORM

shears	dregs	news	eaves
means	tīd'ings	bit'ters	tongs
tac'tics	wa ges	scis sors .	ar'ehives
an nals	pin cers	snuff ers	bel lows
goods	bil liards	mea sles	nup tials
vict'uals	vi tals	trou sers	ves pers
rich es	twee zers	spec ta cles	mor als
man ners	ob se quies	com pass es	op tics
phys ics	prem is es	eth ics	ash es

GROUPS OF SYNONYMOUS WORDS

Observe that while there is a basis of meaning common to all the words of a group, each word has a significance peculiar to itself. Besides the spelling of these words, their differences of meaning should be considered.

e vent'	ad dress'	con'se quent ly
in'ci dent	ac cost	ac cord'ing ly
oc cur'rence	sa lute	there'fore
nar'ra tive	sub due'	sa ga'cious
ac count'	sub'ju gate	sa'pi ent
de scrip tion	con quer	wise
sto'ry	van quish	shrewd
re spon'si ble	ex'ploit	roy'al
an'swer a ble	feat	re gal
ac count'a ble	per form'ance	king ly
ad mit' con fess ac knŏwl edge own	pre cise' ex act cor rect ac'cu rate	slen'der slight slim thin
in tegʻri ty recʻti tude prŏb i ty hon es ty	di min'ish de crease less'en re duce'	a chieve' ef fect ac com plish ex'e cute
o'ral	pre scribe'	en'trance
vo cal	or'der	ad mis'sion
ver bal	or dain'	ac'cess

ro tund'	tal'ent	a lert'
round	fac ul ty	ac'tive
sphĕr'ic al	a bil'i ty	nim ble
glŏb u lar	skill	aġ ile
at tack'	ab surd'	in ex'o ra ble
as sault	non sen si cal	im plā ca ble
en coun ter	pre pŏs ter ous	re lent less
ob tain'	vin dic'tive	pro vide'
at tain	re venge ful	fur'nish
gain	re sent ful	sup ply'
ac quire'	in dig nant	e quip
ac quaint'	dil'i gent	po'tent
ap prise	in dus'tri ous	pow er ful
in form	as sid u ous	might y
de test' ab hor loathe hate	cur tail' a bridge con tract short'en	de fer' de lay post pone pro cras ti nate
ex ces'sive	em'pha sis	ex te'ri or
re dun dant	ac cent	ex ter nal
su per flu ous	stress	out'ward
ab rupt'	a bun'dant	youth'ful
sud'den	plen'ti ful	ju ve nile
un ex pect'ed	am ple	pu er ile
as pĕr'i ty	vex a'tious	hint
a cerb i ty	trou'ble some	in'ti mate
ac'ri mo ny	irk some	in sin'u ate

hās'ten	re side'	in'so lent
ex pe dīte	dwell	im per'ti nent
quick en	in hab'it	sau'cy
ac cel'er ate	a bide	${ m im}$ pu ${ m dent}$
re frain'	loi'ter	tạlk'a tive
ab stain	lin ger	găr ru lous
for bear	tăr ry	lo qua'cious
ten'den cy	no'ble	gen teel'
in cli na'tion	great	po lite
pro pen'si ty	sub lime'	re fined
dis po si'tion	grand	well-bred
in trude' en croach in fringe in vade	in iq'ui tous wick'ed ne fā'ri ous crim'i nal	sor'row mel an ehol y sad ness de jec'tion
per cep'tion	de ride'	des pot'ic
con cep tion	jeer	tÿ ran ni cal
thought	täunt	ar'bi tra ry
no'tion	re vile'	im pe'ri ous
t de'a	in sult	ăr'ro gant
ac'ci dent	ma li'cious	ex tend'
cas u al ty	ma lig nant	en large
mis hap'	ma lev o lent	in crease
ab'ject	small	wāste'ful
serv'ile	lit'tle	ex trav'a gant
des pi ca ble	di min'u tive	lav'ish
ig no'ble	tī'ny	prod i gal

punc'ture	mirth	re bel'lion
pen e trate	mer'ri ment	re võlt
pierce	jol'li ty	se di tion
per'fo rate	ht lăr'i ty	in sur rec'tion
vi vā'cious	frā'grance	par'don
spright'ly	per fume	for give'
jŏc und	o dor	ac quit
cheer ful	\mathbf{scent}	ab solve
in'fa my	land'scape	in san'i ty
dis grace'	pros pect	cra'zi ness
ig'no mĭn y	view	lu na cy
op pro'brĭ um	scene	mad ness
can'did	fic'tion	gran'deur
frank	false hood	splen dor
in gen'u ous	lie	mag nif'i cence
p rây er	pet'u lant	ex plain'
pe ti'tion	cap tious	ex pound
en treat y	pee vish	il lus trate
${f re}{f quest}$	cross	e lu ci date
en com'pass	nox'ious	an' g er
en vi ron	poi son ous	rage
sur round	per ni′cious	fu'ry
en cir cle	noi'some	ehol er
reck'on	curse	gen'er ous
com pute'	ex e cra'tion	lib er al
cal'cu late	mal e dic tion	boun ti ful
es ti mate	im pre ca tion	mu nif'i cent

fright'ful	re peal'	mal'ice
fear ful	an nul	spite
tĕr ri ble	${f re}$ scind	ran'cor
hor ri ble	re voke	en mi ty
dread ful	ab'ro gate	ha tred
re prove'	${ m proph'e}~{ m s}ar{{ m y}}$	im mense'
re buke	fore tell'	e nor mous
chide	${f pre\ dict}$	pro di gious
\mathbf{scold}	${f pre\ sage}$	mon'strous
rep'ri mand	fore bode	\mathbf{huge}
re luc'tant	hu mid'i ty	ma rïne'
a verse	mois'ture	măr'i tĭme
loath	$\operatorname{damp} \operatorname{ness}$	nau tic al
en'e my	lu'di crous	${f re}{f gard'}$
foe	ri dic'u lous	re spect
ad'ver sa ry	laugh'a ble	es teem
op po'nent	com ic	re vere
an tag o nist	drōll	ad mire
at tempt'	min'is ter	con'duct
ef'fort	cler gy man	be hāv'ior
tri al	priest	de mean or
en dĕav'or	par'son	de port ment
haz'ard	con sent'	brāv'er y
risk	ac cede	co ŭr age
pĕr'il	com ply	valor
dān ger	a gree	gal lant ry
jĕop ard y	ac qui ĕsce'	bold ness

vig'or	nigʻgard ly	lec'ture
force	pe nuʻri ous	speech
pow'er	stinʻgy	o ra'tion
en er gy	par si moʻni ous	ha rangue
in ter'ment	cru'el	a gree'a ble
sep'ul ture	fierce	com plī ant
bur i al	fe ro'cious	sub mis sive
a tro'cious	rid'i cule	sỹm'pa thy
fla'grant	sar casm	con do'lence
h <u>e</u> i nous	i ron y	com pas sion
nec'es sa ry	pov'er ty	skir'mish
es sen'tial	in di gence	en gage'ment
req'ui site	pen u ry	bat'tle
mer'chan dise	pret'ty	mẽr'cy
goods	hand some	len i ty
com mod'i ty	beau ti ful	clem en cy
com plete' en tire per'fect to tal	fas'ci nate charm cap'ti vate en rap'ture	per ceive' ob serve dis cern dis cov er
noŭr'ish	fan'ci ful	car'nage
chĕr ish	fan tas'tic	slaugh ter
fos ter	whim'si cal	mas sa cre
slāv'er y	hap'pi ness	cen'sure
serv i tude	fe lic'i ty	con demn'
bond age	bliss	blame

fraġʻile	an'guish	af front'
frail	dis tress'	in sult
britʻtle	ag'o ny	out'rage
em ploy'ment	sur prise'	vis'i ble
busi' ness	as ton ish ment	ob vi ous
av o ca'tion	won'der	man i fest
call'ing	a maze'ment	ev i dent
la ment'	a droit'	prof'it
be moan	ex pert	ben e fit
de plore	dex'ter ous	ad van'tage
bash'ful	gift	doom
dif fi dent	pres'ent	fate
mod est	do na'tion	des'ti ny
ar tic'u late	sleep	in quire'
pro nounce	slum'ber	in ter ro gate
ut'ter	drowsé	ques'tion
e nun'ci ate	doze	åsk
trick	al low'	un cer'tain
ar'ti fice	per mit	doubt'ful
strat a gem	tol'er ate	du bi ous
fore'fa thers	pub'lish	mur'der
an ces tors	an nounce'	as sas'sin ate
pro gen'i tors	pro claim	slay
brute	like'wise	as'pect
beast	al so	ap pear'ance
an'i mal	tọo	sem'blance

proud	re vere'
vain	a dore
con ceit'ed	wor'ship
e go tis'ti cal	ven er ate
a larm'	dis coŭr'age
fright	dis heärt en
tĕr'ror	dis may
ob'sti nate	fash'ion
head strong	cus tom
stub born	ūs age
dec'o rate	trans port'
em bel'lish	con vey
a dorn	car'ry
fru'gal	tar'dy
thrift y	slow
e co nom'i cal	dil'a to ry
sa'cred	bar'ba rous
ho ly	sav age
di vine'	bru tal
dis close'	eu'lo gy
re veal	en co'mi um
di vulge	pan e gÿr'ic
schol'ar	ex pec ta'tion
pu pil	hope
dis cī'ple	con'fi dence
stu'dent	as sur'ance
learn er	faith
	vain con ceit'ed e go tis'ti cal a larm' fright ter'ror ob'sti nate head strong stub born dec'o rate em bel'lish a dorn fru'gal thrift y e co nom'i cal sa'cred ho ly di vine' dis close' re veal di vulge schol'ar pu pil dis cī'ple stu'dent

LATIN PREFIXES (§ 31)

§ 261

A, ab, or abs, signifies away or from.

a vert',	to turn from,	to prevent.
ab jure,	to swear away from,	to renounce by oath.
ab scond,	to hide away from,	to run away secretly.
ab solve,	to set free from,	to release from obligation.
ab stract,	to draw from,	to steal; to take away.
a void,	to part from,	to shun.
ab duct,	to lead from,	to kidnap.
ab lu tion,	a washing from,	a cleansing.

§ 262

Ad signifies to. It takes the forms ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at, according to the beginning of the root word to which it is attached. These changes are for ease of pronunciation.

ac cede',	to yield to,	to assent.
ad vert,	to turn to,	to mention.
af fix,	to fix to,	to join.
ag'gra vate,	to add heaviness to,	to make worse.
an nex',	to tie to,	to unite.
ap pend,	to hang to,	to attach.
ar range,	to put in a row,	to adjust.
as cend,	to climb to,	to rise.
as sail,	to leap toward,	to attack.
at tain,	to reach to,	to gain by effort.
at tract,	to draw to,	to entice.

An'te signifies before, either in time or place.

an'te chām ber, one room before another; waiting-room.

an te cede', to go before; to precede.

an te date, to date before; to precede in time.

an te me rid'i an, before noon.

§ 264

Cir'cum means around or about.

cir cum scribe', to write around; to inclose. cir cum'fer ence, the line that goes round a circular figure. cir cum nav'i gate, to sail completely round.

§ 265

Con means with or together. It takes the forms of co, cog, col, com, cor.

con dole', to grieve with, to sympathize.

con'gre gate, to flock together, to assemble.

con sent', to agree with, to allow.

con struct, to build together, to form; to make.

con tract, to draw together, to shorten.

con verge, to incline together, to gradually approach.

co in cide', to fall in together, to agree.

col lect', to gather together, to accumulate.

com'bat, to fight with, to resist.

cor re spond', to answer with, to agree with.

con'gress, a going together, an assembly.

com merce, a trading with, interchanging of goods. cog nate, born together, of the same family.

Con'tra, also taking the form of coun'ter, means against or opposed to.

con tra dict', to speak against, to state the contrary. con tro vert, to turn against, to dispute. coun ter act, to act against, to hinder. coun ter mand, to order against, to revoke a command.

§ 267

De means a moving down or from.

de cap'i tate, to move the head from, to behead. de duct, to lead from, to subtract. de fer, to delay. to carry away from, de lin e ate, to make lines from, to draw. de mand, to order from, to claim. de scribe, to give account of. to write down. de tain, to keep back. to hold from,

§ **268**

Ex changes to e, ef, and means out of, out.

ex cept',	to take out,	to exclude.
ex cite,	to call out,	to arouse.
ex haust,	to draw out,	to empty.
ex pect,	to look out,	to look or hope for.
ex ult,	to leap out,	to rejoice.
e ject,	to throw out,	to discharge.
e merge,	to rise out of,	to come up from.
ef fect,	to work out,	to accomplish.
e lect,	to choose out,	to select.

Non means not.

This prefix may be used with hundreds of words, especially adjectives and abstract nouns.

non ap pear'ance, failure to appear.

non e las tic,

without elasticity.

non'sense,

that which is against sense; absurdity.

§ 270

Ob, which takes the form of oc, of, op, means in the way of, against.

ob struct', to build in the way of,

to stop; to block.

oc cur,

to run in the way of,

to take place.

of fend,

to strike against,

to displease.

op pose, ob'sta cle, to place in the way of, a thing in the way,

to resist.
an obstruction.

§ **271**

Per means through or thorough. It takes the form of pel.

per'co late, per fo rate, to strain through, to bore through,

to filter. to pierce.

per plex',
per'ma nent,

to thoroughly twist, lasting through time,

to puzzle.

pel lu'cid,

bright all through,

durable. transparent.

§ 272

Post means behind, after.

post pone', to put after,

to defer.

post'script, something written after (as at close of a letter). post me rid'i an, after noon.

post mor'tem, after death.

Pre means before.

pre'vi ous, going before, former. pre ar range', to arrange beforehand. pre cau'tion, caution in advance. pre cede, to go ahead of. pre des tine, to decree beforehand, to foreordain. pre judge, to condemn in advance. prē'scĭ ence, knowledge before, foresight.

§ 274

Pro, which takes the form of pur, means forth or forward.

pro ceed',	to go forward,	to advance.
pro vide,	to look forward,	to prepare.
pro ject,	to throw forward,	to plan.
pur sue,	to follow forward,	to chase.
pur'chase,	to get by following,	to buy.

§ 275

Se means aside or from.

se clude',	to shut apart from,	to withdraw.
se lect,	to choose from,	to call out.
se di tion,	a going from (authority),	treason.
se crete,	to hide from,	to conceal.

§ 276

Sem'i means half or partly.

sem i an'nual, half-yearly.
sem'i cir cle, half of a circle.
sem i con'scious, partially conscious.
sem i flu id, imperfectly fluid.

Sub means under. It takes the forms suc, sup, sus.

sub mit'. to send under, to yield. sub side, to sink under, to go down. sub scribe, to write under, to sign. suc cumb, to lie down under, to cease to resist. to press under, sup press, to conceal. sus tain, to hold from under, to bear.

§ 278

Su'per means above or over. It takes the form of sur.

su per cil'i ous, overbearing, lofty with pride.
su per flu ous, more than is wanted.
su' per fine, more than fine, extra nice.
su per hu'man, more than human, above human power.
su pe'ri or, above or over, in rank or quality.
sur mount, to rise above, to overcome.

§ 279

Trans means beyond, across, through.

trans gress', to go beyond, as beyond the law.
trans at lan'tic, beyond the Atlantic Ocean.
trans fer', to carry across or through.
trans fix, to pierce through.
trans'it, the act of crossing.

trans mit', to send across or through, as money. trans port, to carry across or through, as goods.

SOME GREEK PREFIXES

without; not. a or an means both. amphi or ambi ant or anti against; opposite. away; from. apo self. auto arch chief. under; down. cata or cat dia through or asunder. em or en in or on. . ex or ec out or out of. epi upon. above; over; beyond. hyper under. hypo water. hydro mono one. round; about. peri poly many.

§ 281

syn, syl, sym

together; with.

SUFFIXES TO NOUNS

A noun ending with either of the following suffixes indicates a person who is, or who acts: an, ant, ar, ard, ary, ate, ee, eer, ent, er, ic, ist, ite, ive, or, ster:—

an, li bra'ri an ant, vā'grant vet'er an as sail'ant mu si'cian com'bat ant

The suffixes an and ant have the a nearly silent (§ 46).

ar,	beg'gar	ard,	wiz'ard
	schol ar		${f stew}$ ard
	vic ar		$\operatorname{slug}\operatorname{\mathbf{gard}}$
In the s	uffixes ar and ard, ar sounds	as er (§	41).
å ry,	lap'i da ry	āte,	po'ten tate
	an ti qua ry		$\mathbf{del}\ \mathbf{e}\ \mathbf{gate}$
	in cen'di a ry		cu rate
ее,	as sign ee'	eer,	pī o neer'
·	em ploy ee	•	mu ti neer
	ref u gee		son net eer
ent,	cli'ent	er,	dra'per
,	re gent	,	măr i ner
	pa tient		brā sier
ic.	me ch an'ic	ist,	oc'u list
,	rus'tic	,	lin guist
	crit ic		bot a nist
ite	fa'vor ĭte	ĭve,	fu'gi tive
	cos mop'o līte	100,	op er a tive
	bed'lam īte		rel a tive
or,	an'ces tor	ster,	game'ster
,	em per or	,	băr ris ter
	mal e fac'tor		spin ster
			1

Suffix or is pronounced er (§ 110).

A noun ending with either of the following suffixes may indicate the thing which: ary, ice, ment, mony, ory.

ice, no'tice de vice' jus'tice

ment, ail'ment a mend'ment ex pĕr i ment mony, al'i mo ny sanc ti mo ny tes ti mo ny

try, au'di to ryter ri to ryprom on to ry

ory, mem'ory direct'ory con sis tory

The following suffixes ending a noun may give it the sense of denoting place: ry, ery, ary, ory.

ry, ves'try foun dry laun dry ery, cem'e ter y mon as ter y nurs er y

āry, a'viary a piary sem i na ry ory, observatory laboratory ar mory

Nouns to denote office, rank, control, generally end with one of the following suffixes: a cy, ate, dom, ship.

acy, mag'is tra cy pa pa cy cu ra cy ate, pro tect'or ate e lect or ate pon tif i cate

aom, king'dom earl dom Chris ten dom ship, clerk'ship pro fes'sor ship lord' ship Nouns expressive of littleness end with the following suffixes: cle, cule, ule, kin, let, et, ling, ock.

cle,	can'ti cle i ci cle	cūle,	an i mal'cule ret'i cule
ūle,	glob'ule sphĕr ule gran ule	kin,	lamb'kin man i kin pip kin
let,	brace'let leaf let riv u let	et,	cor'o net flow er et tur ret
ling,	gos'ling seed ling dar ling	ock,	hill'ock bul lock pad dock

Nouns denoting generality end with the suffixes age, ry.

āge,	coin'age	ry,	cav'al ry
	fo li age		pĕas ant ry
	plūm age		gen try

Nouns indicating the art, science, doctrine, or practice of, usually end with the suffixes ics, ism, ry, ure.

ics,	phys'ics	ism,	crit'i cism
	pol i tics		des pot ism
	math e mat'ics		pa trĭ ot ism
r y ,	chem'is try	ūre,	sculp'ture
	rogu er y		hor ti cul ture
	car pen try		man u fac'ture

Nouns indicating the act of doing, or the thing done, usually end with the following suffixes: age, ment.

age, pas'sage ment, a tone'ment port age e lope ment brig and age man'age ment

State, condition, or being, may be shown in nouns by the use of the following suffixes: a cy, ance, an cy, hood, ment, ness, th, tude.

acy, ac'cura cy ance, re pent'ance a bund ance ob du ra cy for bear ance su prem'a cy an cy, brillian cy hood, boy hood false hood ex pect'an cy plī'an cy like li hood ness, ho'li ness ment, pun'ish ment a gree'ment gen tle ness han'ish ment wretch ed ness tude, ser'vi tude breadth th. width ap ti tude

§ 282

qui e tude

tilth

SUFFIXES TO ADJECTIVES

Nouns are changed to adjectives denoting of, like, or relating to, by the use of the following suffixes: al, an, ar, ary, ic, i cal, id, ile, ine, ory.

aı, na'val an, re pub'lic an au tum'nal sub urb an fra ter nal sil'van

ar,	glob'u lar con su lar pop u lar	ā r y ,	plan'et a ry hon or a ry mil i ta ry
ic,	an gel'ic gi gan tic des pot ic	i cal,	tech'nic al clĕr ic al bo tan'ic al
iđ,	viv'id mor bid fer vid	ĭle,	hos'tile in fan tile mer can tile
ine	ca nīne' mas'cu lĭne sa'līne	ōг у ,	ad mon'i to ry ex plan a to ry con sol a to ry

Adjectives which denote an abundance of the quality which the word indicates generally end with the suffixes ate, tul, ous, ose, some, y.

ate,	des'o late for tu nate pas sion ate	ful,	sloth'ful faith ful peace ful
oŭs,	beau'te ous ig ne ous tim or ous	ōse,	jō cose' mō rose ver bose
some,	toil'some frol ic some whole some	у,	cloud'y show er y ful ly

Adjectives which denote likeness to, or quality of, are made by the use of the suffixes ish, ly.

ish	fool'ish	ly,	prince'ly
	boy ish		world ly
	knāv ish		mā tròn ly

Adjectives which express capacity to do usually end in the suffix ive, while those which suggest capacity to be done to end in the suffixes a ble, i ble, ile.

ĭve,	de fen'sive	a ble,	blām'a ble
	in struct ive		hon or a ble
	ex pan sive		cu ra ble
i ble,	flex'i ble	ĭle,	doç'ile
	sen si ble		frăġ ile
	vis i ble		duc tile

Adjectives denoting made of end in en, and those which denote absence of end in less.

en,	gold'en	less,	doubt'less
	earth en		friend less
	wool en		guilt less

Many adjectives ending in le become nouns by changing that termination to ility — as no'ble, no bil'ity; fac'ile, fācil'ity; a'ble, a bil'ity.

§ 283

SUFFIXES TO VERBS

Verbs which convey the thought of making to be, generally end with the following suffixes: ate, en, fy, ish, ize.

ate,	an'i mate	en,	mois'ten
	cap ti vate		quick en
	tër mi nate		bright en

fy,	am'pli fy mag ni fy sanc ti fy	ish,	di min'ish em bel lish es tab lish
ise,	civ'i lize fer ti lize ster i lize	ize,	au'thor ize e qual ize pul ver ize

SUFFIXES TO ADVERBS

Adverbs show manner by the suffixes ly, wise.

ly,	can'did ly	wise,	cross'wise
	art ful ly		like wise
	hon est ly	•	oth er wise

Adverbs show direction by the suffix ward.

ward, east'ward in'ward
up ward out ward
home ward down ward

WORDS MADE FROM LATIN ROOTS

§ 285

ām, love, friendship.
a'mi a ble en am'or am'i ca ble am'i ty
ann, year.
an'nu al an'nals an nu'i ty per en'ni al
ag, set in motion; do.
a'gent ag'i tate man'age ag'ile

aud, hear.

au'di ble au'di ence au'dit au'di tor

§ 286

bō nus, good.

bon'ny boun'ty boon bo'nus
ben e, well.

ben'e fit be nign' ben'i son be nev'o lent

§ 287

cap, head.

cap cape de cap'i tate cap'i tal cap'tion carn, flesh.

car'nal car'nage car niv'o rous in car'nate ced, cess, go; yield.

ac cede' con cede' se ces'sion ac cess' cor, heart.

cour'age cor'dial core dis'cord

cur'rent con cur' cou'ri er cur so ry clam, cla mat, ery out.

ex claim' pro claim' claim'ant ex cla ma'tion clud, claus, shut.

in clude' ex clude' in close clois'ter dis close'

cred, cred it, believe.

cred'it or cre'dence creed cred'u lous

civ'ic civ'il ci vil'ian civ'i lize ci vil'i ty côr pus, body.

 $\operatorname{cor'po}$ ral cor po ra'tion $\operatorname{cor'pu}$ lent corpse

§ 288

dent, tooth.

in dent' den'tist dent den'tate tri'dent dict, say.

dic'tate pre dict' ver'dict dic ta'tor dic'tion duc, duct, lead.

con duct' duc'tile aq'ue duct in duct'ive de duce con duce' ed u cate pro duce

doc, doct, teach.

doc'tor doc'ile doc'u ment doc'trine doc'i ble du, du o, two.

du'al du'el doŭ'ble du'pli cate du et'

§ 289

fact, fect, make; do.

fac'tor fac'ul ty faç'ile af fect' ef fec'tu al fid, trust; faith.

fi del'i ty con fide' in'fi del dif'fi dent

fin, fi nit, end.

fi'nal fin'ish fi'nite de fine' in'fi nite flect, flex, bend.

in flect' re flect' in flex'i ble cir'cum flex
flu, fluct, flow.

flu'ent flu'id in'flu ence in'flux fluc'tu ate frang, fract, break.

fran'gi ble frag'ment frac'tion frac'ture fol, leaf.

fo'li age fol'io fo'li ate foil tin'foil fug, fu git, flee; fled.

fu'gi tive ref'uge sub'ter fuge ref u gee'

§ 290

greg, herd; flock.

gre ga'ri ous ag'gre gate con gre ga'tion

§ 291

hom, hum, man.

hom'i cide hom'age hu'man hu mane'

§ **292**

jac, ject, throw.

e jac'u late in ject' e ject' in ter ject' junct, joined.

junc'tion ad'junct junc'ture con junc'tion

lō qu, lō cŭt, speak; spoken.

lo quaç'i ty el'o quent so lil'o quy el o cu'tion leg, law.

le'gal le gal'i ty leġ'is late priv'i lege
n ter, letter.

lit'er a ry ob lit'er a te il lit'er a te luc, light.

lu'çid e lu'çi date pel lu'çid lu'çi form

§ 294

man, hand.

man'u al man'u script man'date man'a cle mit, send.

e mit' ad mit' trans mit' dis miss' mis'sive

§ 295

nōt, know.

no'tice no'tion no'ti fy de note' note nom, name.

cog no'men nom'i na tive nom'i nal ig'no min y

§ 296

pose, pos it, place; placed.

dis pose' ex pose' com pos'ite de pos'i ta ry

plic, pli, ply, fold.

ex plic'it pli'a ble pan'o ply re ply' prim, first.

prī'ma ry prim'er pri me'val prince prime ped, the foot.

ped'al ped'es tal quad'ru ped im pede'
pel, puls, drive.

 ${\tt pro} \; {\tt pel'} \qquad {\tt im} \; {\tt pel'} \qquad {\tt re} \; {\tt pulse'} \qquad {\tt pro} \; {\tt pul'sion}$

§ 297

reg, rect, rule; ruled.

re'gent re'gal di rect' rec'ti fy rec'ti tude rupt, break.

rup'ture cor rupt' in ter rupt' bank'rupt

§ 298

scrib, script, write; written.

sub scribe' scrib'ble scrip'ture man'u script sed, sit.

se date' sed'i ment sed'en tary pre side'
spec, spect, look.

pros'pect in spect' spec'u late per spec'tive
struct, build.

con struct' struc'ture in struct' de struc'tion

tract, draw; drawn. at tract' ex tract' sub tract' con trac'tion tang, tact, touch; touched. con'tact tac'tile tan'gent tan'gi ble temp, time. tem'per tem'po ral tem'po ra ry tense ten, hold. ten'ant ten'e ment te naç'i ty re ten'tive tort, twist. dis tort' ex tort' tor'ture tor'tu ous terr, earth. tĕr'race in ter' tĕr'ri to ry ter res'tri al § 300 ~ un, one. u'nit u nite' un'ion u nan'i mous § 301 val, strong. val'or val'ue val'id val'iant ven, vent, come. con vene' e vent' ad'vent con ven'tion vert, vers, turn. in vert' ver'tex a verse ad ver'si ty

vid, vis, see; seem.

ev'i dent pro vide' vi'sion vis'ta vis'it voc, voke, call.

voice vo ca'tion in voke' vo cif'er ate

vor, vo rac, devour; eat.

vo raç'i ty vo rā'cious car niv'o rous

in volve' re volve' ev o lu'tion vol'ume

WORDS MADE FROM GREEK ROOTS § 302

an throp, man.

phil an throp'ic mis'an thrope an thro pol'o gy au to, one's self.

au'to crat au'to graph au to bi og'ra phy as ter, star.

as'ter isk as tron'o my as trol'o gy as'tral

§ 303

ehron, time.

chron'i cle chron'i c chronom'e ter

§ 304

ge, earth.

ġe ol'o gy ġe om'e try ġe og'ra phy

graph, gram, write. graph'ic pho'to graph tel'e gram gram'mar § 305 hydr, water. hy'drant hy'dro gen hy dro pho'bi a hy drau'lics § 306 log, speech. log'ic the ol'ogy min er al'o gy chro nol'o gy § 307 metr, measure. me'ter met'rical gas om'e ter sym'me try § 308 phil, loving. bib'li o phile phi los'o phy phi lol'o gy phon, sound. phon'ics sym'pho ny eu'pho ny tel'e phone phys, nature. phys'ics phys i ol'o gy phys'ic al phy sïque' po li, po lit, city; citizen. po l'ice' pol'i tics pol'i cy me trop'o lis § 309 scop, view. scope tel'e scope mi'cro scope ste're o scope

ORIGIN OF WORDS OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

§ 310

The early inhabitants of the British Isles were Celts. Much of their language is now spoken in Wales, in the highland region of Scotland, and in the western part of Ireland.

More than fourteen hundred years ago, tribes from the mainland of Europe, called Angles and Saxons, invaded Great Britain, and established what was known as the Anglo-Saxon tongue, but which is now called English.

The following words are pure English: -

ache	be fall'	brit'tle
do'tage	a ghast	be queath'
bux om	drow'sy	an'vil
be seech'	châ ry	er rand
gal'lons	bleach	chil blain
a wry'	blithe	dai sy
fort'night	bar'row	dar ling
ful fill'	bar ley	gain say
garlic	hag'gard	hol'i day
mil dew	${f gnarled}$	hal low
hun dred	min'now	gig gle
han di craft	im pound'	nos tril
good-bye'	har'ri er	i ci cle
noz'zle	$\operatorname{gos}\operatorname{pel}$	ha zel
or chard	gos sa mer	hĕif er
lode star	pad dock	man i fold

pew'ter	shĕr'iff	thresh'old
-		
win some	quăg mire	${f speech}$
tithe	wrench	reck'on
spi'der	twirl	wres tle
rud der	spin'ster	un kempt'
\mathbf{wroth}	scul ler y	stead'fast
vix'en	yeo man	\mathbf{scythe}
sul try	wea sel	yolk

The Danes invaded England and reigned there from 1015 to 1042.

The following are Danish and other Scandinavian words which are now a part of the English language: —

a skew'	bul'wark	flip'pant
gri mace	blem ish	for age
gâr'ish	grŏv el	das tard
clum sy	glimpse	hust ings
daz zlė	gaunt	har bor
bow line	fur'lough	gey ser
gnash	kid ney	bloat er
freckle	haw ser	lar board
strug'gle	squab'ble	sneer
squeak	mawk ish	tight
pal'try	thrift	star'board
clam ber	quạn'da ry	squan der
screech	skew er	wind lass
wail	shriek	sleight
rinse	wher'ry	nig'gard
ti'dings	slaugh ter	wraith
_	-	

In the eleventh century the Normans invaded England, and implanted their customs, laws, institutions, and speech. For hundreds of years the reigning monarchs of England spoke the Norman-French tongue. Thousands of their words thus became incorporated into the language of the country.

The following are Norman-French words: —

at tor'ney	al lege'	ar til'ler y
ag grieve	aq'ui lĭne	ar raign
an nounce	ad dress'	al'ien
a trocity	af'flu ence	as sail'ants
a droit	ap pren'tice	a bridge
an'nu al	a bey ance	a gree a ble
as suage'	ag gres sive	af fin i ty
a dieu	ap pease	a chieve
fo'li age	av'a lanche	av a ri'cious
av er age	ben e fice	bev'er age
bu gle	cai tiff	cam paign'
car nage	car ri on	cer'e mo ny
chal lenge	chan cel lor	chev a lier'
chiv al ry	col league	con de scend
con science	coun ter feit	crev'ice
cur few	dan de li on	de li'cious
de spair'	det'ri ment	dis ci'ple
di shev el	dis par'age	dis sim i lar
dis suade	dow'a ger	ef fi cient
ef front er y	e mol'u ment	em'per or

en deav'or en vi rons ex cres cence fe'al ty

flag eo let'
gen'er ous
gut tur al
me di ate
sol u ble
las si tude
mack er el
men ag'er ie

mes'sen ger mu nic'i pal om'e let par ri cide pome gran'ate pre lim i na ry pu is sant quat'rain

res'i due sac ri lege se quel sup ple ment ten e ment tour na ment trous seau' tu reen en'ter prise e quiv'a lent fa ce tious fed'er al

flun'key gran deur her it age me mo'ri al el'i gi ble lieu ten'ant mal'a dy mer ce na ry

mis'cre ant nec es sa ry om nip'o tent par'ti ci ple pe cun'ia ry prod'i gal prom e nade' reg'i cide

res'tau rant sat el līte sim i lar tab er na cle tis sue tre foil tru cu lent ur ban'i ty en'trails es quire' fal'la cy fem i n'ne

fu'gi tive gra tu'i ty im'be cĭle cred i ble ker chief lu mi na ry med i cine me rid'i an

moi'e ty
neg li gent
par af fin
per ni'cious
pref'er ence
pu er ile
quar an tine
rem i nis'cence

roist'er er sec re ta ry suc cu lent te nac'i ty tor'tu ous tri col or tur bu lent u ten'sil

In the sixteenth century there came a great revival of learning in England. This brought the Latin language largely into use among scholars, and thus was introduced a vast number of Latin words. Observe that these and other Latin words have few silent letters. The following are examples:—

tem'po ra ry	ver ba'tim	ter ra'que ous
pri or'i ty	lit er a'tim	su per flu ous
prim'i tive	se ri a tim	mis'cel la ny
an tiq'ui ty	ad den'dum	o le ag'i nous
e ter ni ty	fil'a ment	ob strep'er ous
in'ter im	lig a ment	ar gil la'ceous
max i mum	ter res'tri al	noc tur'nal
min i mum	sub ter ra'ne an	san'gui na ry

§ 314

The number of German words that have found their way into our language is small, and most of those which we do use come to us through France, where they have been somewhat modified.

The following are examples: -

al le'giance	am bas'sa dor	bag a telle'
biv'ouac	bur'gess	ca rouse'
cham ber lain	cham ois	co te riē′
en am'el	eq uer ry	es chew'
et'i quette	fil bert	guăr'an ty
ha rangue'	har bin ģer	mar quis
mot'ley	pa troľ	mar chion ess
scab bard	trĕach'er y	war rant

In France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, and some other parts of Southern Europe, the languages are derived from the Roman or Latin tongues, and are called the Romance languages. Words that have come to us through the languages of these nations may be called Romance words.

The following are examples: -

bay'o net	bĭ jou'	brusque
bur lesque'	brig'and	but'tress
cab'bage	cal i ber	cham paign'
cha rade'	chif fo nier'	em bra sure
em broid er	ging'ham	ar'ras
ga zette	har le quin	loz enge
mag no li a	mil li ner	ped i gree
pĭr ou ette'	pit tance	va lïse'

§ 316

A few of our words are from the Italian language, some coming direct, while some came through the French, and were modified before they reached us. The following are some of the Italian words:—

bat tal'ion	broc'co li	bụl'le tin
car'ni val	cav al cade	cav a lier'
cit a del	col on nade'	cor'ri dor
cuĭ rass'	dit'to	\mathbf{fugue}
in cog ni to	in flu en'za	ma la'ri a
min'i a ture	miz'zen	pĭ ä no
par a pet	pal ette	pos til ion
som er sault	um brel'la	ve dette

There are many words in our language derived from the ancient Greek, most of them useful as relative to the sciences. They are usually of regular spelling. The sound of f in such words is represented by the phonogram ph. Ch sounding as k is very common in such words.

The following words are of Greek origin: -

		9
ac'ro bat	es thet'ics	al'pha bet
am phib'i ous	al lop a thy	a nal'y sis
an'arch y	an'ec dote	a nem o ne
a non'y mous	an tag'o nist	an tip a thy
a pol o gy	ar cha ic	a ris to crat
a rith me tic	ar'se nic	as'phălt
ar chi pel'a go	an tith'e sis	au to graph
pol y tech nic	bot'a ny	ca ligʻra phy
cal'o mel	ca tarrh'	ca tas'tro phe
cat e chise	cath'o lic	chem'ist
chrys a lis	dec ade	dem a gogue
dem o crat	di agʻo nal	diph thong
dy nas ty	en co mi um	dec a gon
ath lete	cos mop o lite	en cy clo pe'di a
e phem'er al	hep'tarch y	het'er o dox
pan o rä'ma	pa ren'the sis	pho to graph
hi'er arch y	hy dro stat'ics	mel o drä'ma
glyc er in	me'te or	mo not' o ny
nar cot'ic	neu ral'gi a	ho mol o gous
ox'y gen	pol'y glot	skel'e ton
stē're o scope	strych nine	tel e graph
-	-	~ -

tel'e phone	syl'lo gism	pneu mo'ni a
tan ta lize	$ ext{the ism}$	ty'phus
zo di ac	trig o nom'e try	trĭ syl'la ble

Spanish and Portuguese words, like Italian ones, are derived from the Latin, and their spelling is simple.

The following are examples: —

al'li ga tor	ar mā'da	bin'na cle
boo by .	cap size	com mo dore
com răde	dom'i no	fla mi <u>n</u> 'go
flo til'la	dul ci mer	gran dee
me rï no	mo las'ses	mos quï to
ne'gro	par'a gon	par'a sol
quad rille'	punc til'io	ren e gade
quad roon	mat'a dor	span iel

§ 319

Commerce with the Arabs has led to the introduction of some of their words into our language, chiefly nouns, among which are:—

cam'phor	cof'fee	cot'ton
car mīne	crim son	naph tha
al co hol	lau da num	lem on
saf fron	sen na	sher bet
al ge brå	${f ar\ se\ nal}$	chem is try
sul tan	ci pher	ze nith
mosque	$\overline{\text{musk}}$	na dir
mum'my	ga zelle'	hazard

As a rule, long words are easily spelled. This is because they are generally of Latin or Greek origin, languages in which the phonograms are few and simple, corresponding closely to the sounds. It is also true that the long words are nearly all made up of simple prefixes and suffixes which, once learned as to their spelling, are known in the many words of which they are parts. We spell but a syllable at a time, and if the six, seven, eight, or even nine syllables of a long word are each easy, then the word as a whole is easy.

The following words are given in illustration: —

ec cle si as'ti cal
ich thy o log i cal
in fin i tes i mal
ir re me'di a ble ness
ra ti oc i na'tion
in de fat'i ga ble
in de feas i bil'i ty
in ter com mu ni ca bil'i ty
in di vid u al i za tion

im men su ra bil'i ty
ir re spon si bil i ty
im per turb a bil i ty
in de struc ti bil i ty
in sep a ra bil i ty
in ter change'a ble ness
in trans mu ta bil'i ty
in ter med'dle some ness
in ef fer ves ci bil'i ty

el ee mos'y na ry
id i o syn'cra sy
ip e cac u an'ha
in ter'pre ta tive ly
jus tif i ca to ry
par al lel o gram'ic
id i o mat'i cal ly
un cer e mo ni ous ly
id e o graph i cal ly

in con se quen'tial ly
in cor rup ti bil'i ty
im per cep ti bil i ty
in ex o ra bil i ty
in tel lec tu al i ty
in ter pen e tra tion
val e tu di na ri an
un char'i ta ble ness
un con sti tu tion al'i ty

WORDS FOR PRACTICE AND REVIEW § **321**

a bet'tor	ac qui esce'	a gree'ing
a bey ance	a'cre age	a'er o naut
ab'scess	ad e qua cy	a gue
ab ste'mi ous	ad journ'	al ge bra'ic
a byss'	ad o les'cence	āl'ien ate
a cā cia	ad'vo ca cy	al pac'a
ac'me	al ehe mist	ap pall
am a teur	a nal'y sis	ap pa rā'tus
am bi gu'i ty	an ni'hi late	a'que ous
a mēl'io rate	an nu i ty	ar chi tect
am'e thyst	an tiq ui ty	ar mis tice
am phib'i ous	anx i e ty	av a ri'cious
a nal'o gous	ap'o plex y	a'vi a ry
as cet i cism	asth ma	as sas'sin
as'i nīne	a the ism	as sess ment
as păr'a gus	a tro'cious	as si du'i ty
au da'cious	ba salt'	be hāv'ior
aux il ia ry	baş'i lisk	be lea guer
ban dit ti	bas tion	bel liġ er ent
bar ri cade'	ba zaar'	ben'e fĭce
be yond'	blas pheme'	bril'lian cy
bi'cy̆ cle	boat'swāin	bun ga low
bil ious	boun te ous	ca dav'er ous
bĭ tu'men	brig a dier'	cai'tiff

cal'i ber ca liph cap il la ry ca pri'cious	cas'u ist ry ca tas'tro phe ca'lyx cam phor	cap'tious căr i ca ture car ti lage cat e chise
cau'li flower	cen'ti ped	chan de lier'
cav a lier'	cen tu'ri on	chan'ti cleer
cay enne'	cer'e mo ny	eha ot'ic
cel'er y	eha me'le on	cha rade
char i ot eer' char'la tan che ru'bic chev a lier'	chi cān'er y chif fo nier' chi me'ra chintz	chiv'al rous chlo ral choc o late chor is ter
chron'i cle	co erce'	cin'na mon
chrys a lis	co'gen cy	ci vil'i ty
clïque	cog ni zant	co a lesce'
co ad ju'tor	ci ca'trix	coch'i neal
co'coa nut	co los'sus	con ten'tious
cog no'men	co me di an	con tour
col'league	con cil i a to ry	con tra ri'e ty
col lo'qui al	con'duĭt	com'mis sa ry
con'fer ence	con va les'cent	cor'ol la ry
con geal'	co'pi ous	coun sel or
con spic u ous	co quet'ry	cour a'geous
con'tu me ly	cor'nice	cre den tial

crys'tal lin	cor vet'	cru ci fix'ion
cu po la	cre'ole	cu ta'ne ous
cor rob'o rate	cres cent	daf'fo dil
cor rupt i ble	cru cial	däh lia
dec'a logue	des'pi ca ble	dis a gree'a ble
de co'rous	des ue tude	de'i fy
$\mathbf{de}\ \mathbf{scend}\ \mathbf{ant}$	di o cese	de li'cious
des'e crate	diph the'ri a	de mesne
de ter'rent	di shev'eled	di ur'nal
di ġ ′it	dis in ter'	dol'or ous
di lem'ma	dis pel'	du el ist
dis cour te sy	dis'taff	dis qui'e tude
dis'si pate	dox ol'o gy	dy'na mo
dis suade'	drachm	dys pep'si a
dom'i cile	du o dec'i mal	ec'sta sy
douche	du plic'i ty	ef fi'cient
ef flu'vi um	el lip'sis	e jac'u late
e gre gious	ed'i fice	e le gi ac
el i gi bil'i ty	ef fer vesce'	e lic it
e lix'ir	ef fi ca cious	e ma ci at ed
em bar'rass	en thrall'	en am'eled
e li sion	e phem er al	en dur a ble
em'is sa ry	ep'i lep sy	e nun ci ate
em pĭr'ic	em u lous	en'vi a ble

ep'i taph	eq'ui page	es'tu a ry
e qua nim'i ty	e ra'sure	eu pho ny
ep'och	es'cu lent	ev a nes'cent
e qui nox	es cutch'eon	ex aġ'ger ate
ex cept'	et'i quette	ex hil'a rate
er u di'tion	eu lo gis'tic	ex'i gen cy
er y sip e las	ex cres'cence	ex or cise
e the're al	es ca lade'	eu phe mism
ex tem'po re	ex plic'it	fal'chion
ex tinct	ex u ber ant	fa nat'ic
ex'tir pate	fa ce tious	far'ci cal
ex pi a to ry	fac ti tious	far i na'ceous
fas'ci nate	fi nesse'	frat'ri cide
fas tid'i ous	fo ren sic	fe roc'i ty
fa tïgue	for tu i tous	fil'a ment
fe lic i tous	frail'ty	fin an cier'
fluc'tu ate	fri'ar	gen'u ine
fledge ling	ful fill'ment	ge ra'ni um
for feĭ ture	fur'lough	ges tic u late
fre quen cy	fur nace	gran'deur
gra tu'i ty	ge něr'ic	guil'lo tïne
gro tesque	glos'sa ry	guin ea
gar ru li ty	glyc er in	gym na'si um
ge lat i nous	guer ril'la	hal'cy on

hal'yard	hu mid'i ty	hem'i sphere
hi a'tus	har'le quin	hon or a ry
ho'sier	hec a tomb	hy a cinth
how itzer	he li o trope	hy drau'lic
hy'phen	il lie'it	in a ni'tion
hy poc'ri sy	im'be cile	in au'gu ral
hys'sop	im pe'ri al	id i o mat'ic
hys ter'ics	in ad e qua cy	id i o syn cra sy
i dyl'lic	in del'i ca cy	in fe lic'i tous
im pi e ty	in diġ e nous	in im'i cal
in cip i ent	in dis so lu ble	in iq ui tous
in co hēr'ent	in fat u ate	in i ti a to ry
in ef'fi ca cy	in gre'di ent	in sig'ni a
in el i gi ble	in noc u ous	in su per a ble
in er ti a	in sa tia ble	in tan gi ble
in gēn'ious	in sep a ra ble	in ter stice
in trep'id	ir re fut'a ble	in tu'i tive
in vid i ous	in'ter dict	in vēi gle
i ras ci ble	in ter im	in vet er ate
ir i des'cent	in trigu'ing	ir rel e vant
ir rev'o ca ble	i sos'ce les	je june'
ir'ri gate	i tin er ant	jon'quil
i sin glass	ja guar	ju di'cia ry
i so late	jăve'lin	kan ga roo'
	· ·	- 0

ka leī'do scope	lab'y rinth	lar'ce ny
khän	lach ry mose	lar ynx
khe dïve'	lac quer	lau re ate
knap'sack	la i ty	leg i bil'i ty
le'ni ent	lit'ur gy	lu'cra tive
li ehen	log a rithm	lux u'ri ant
lĭ no'le um	lon ġev'i ty	ly ce um
liq'ui date	lo qua cious	mag no li a
ma la'ri a	mar'vel ous	me'di o cre
ma ni a cal	mas sa cre	meer schaum
mar'i gold	mau so le'um	me naġ'er ie
mar tyr dom	may'or al ty	mes mer ic
me'te or ite	mi'gra to ry	min'i a ture
meth yl a ted	mi li'tia	mis an thrope
mi as'ma	mil lion aire'	mis chie vous
mi'cro scope	mim'ic ry	mis tle toe
mne mon'ics	mu lat'to	mo sa'ic
moi'e ty	mulct	mos quï to
mol lusk	mu nif'i cent	mu'ci lage
mon o ma'ni a	mor'phi a	mu si'cian
myr'mi don	nau'se a	nu'cle us
mys ti cism	nec tar ine	nun ci o
my thol'o gy	neu ral'gi a	ne go'ti a tor
na'dir	niche	neph'ew

ni'tro gen	ob liq'ui ty	oc'u list
no to ri'e ty	ob'lo quy	oc cu pi er
nour'ish	ob se quies	ol i gar ehy
no vi'ti ate	ob strep'er ous	om e let
om nis'cient	op pro'bri um	or'ġies
o pac i ty	or'a cle	or i fice
o pal es'cent	or ehes tra	o ri ole
o pos'sum	or ehid	or mo lu'
or're ry	ox'y gen	pal'a ta ble
os cil late	o zone	pan a ce'a
os se ous	pa go'da	pan e gyr ic
os tra cize	paġ'eant	pan'nier
pal'ette	pa rab'o la	pa ral'y sis
pal frey	par'a chute	par'ox ysm
pam phlet	par af fin	par tic'i pate
pa py'rus	par al lel	par'tridge
ped'dler	pa'tri arch	per en'ni al
par a sīte	pat ro nym'ic	per'il ous
pa ren'the sis	pau'ci ty	per plex'i ty
pa ro ehi al	pec ca dil'lo	per'qui site
pe tro'le um	pic tur esque'	pha'e ton
phan'tasm	pĭ'quan cy	phlox
phar i sa'i cal	per sua'sion	phleg mat'ic
phy sïque'	pes tif er ous	phos'phor us
r/	L 22 22 22	r-ss r-ss do

phra se ol'ogy	plain'tiff	pleu'ri sy
pit'e ous	pleb i scite	po lyg'a mist
pla gia rize	plen te ous	pol y teeh'nic
pla gui ly	ple o nasm	por'ce lain
por'phy ry	poign'an cy	post'hu mous
po ten'tial	po lo naise'	pre co'cious
poul'tice	port fol'i o	pref'er able
pli a ble	port man teau	prej u dice
pres'by ter y	pro bos'cis	pro lix'i ty
prē sci ent	pro cliv i ty	pro pin qui ty
pres tĭge	pro cu ra ble	prim'i tive
pre ten'tious	pro'gramme	pris mat'ic
prob'i ty	prog'e ny	pros'e lyte
pro du'ci ble	pro pi'tious	pro to type
pro fes so'ri al	pro rogue	pro tu'ber ant
prof'li gate	pro sa ic	prov'ost
pug na'cious	pur'lieu	pseu'do nym
pu'is sant	pur su'ant	psy ehi cal
pul ver ize	py ram i dal	pu gʻil ist
punc til'io	prox im i ty	punc ture
pur'chas a ble	quer'u lous	quin'tu ple
pu ri fi er	quas si a	quo tient
py ro tech'nic	qui es'cent	ra paç'i ty
qua drille'	qui e tus	rāt'a ble

re ceipt'	rab'bī	realm
re cip i ent	ra di us	rec on noi'tre
rec i proc'i ty	rä jah	rec're ant
rec og ni tion	ra vïne'	rec ti lin'e ar
re cu'sant	re fec'to ry	rep'er to ry
red'o lent	re it er ate	rep re hend'
re du'ci ble	rel'e gate	${f re}$ ${f pug'nant}$
re dun dan cy	rel e vant	re friġ er a tor
re ful'gent	rem i nis'cence	res'er voir
re gret ta ble	re′qui em	res i due
re li <u>n</u> quish	re qui si'tion	re sid'u um
ren'o vate	res'cu ing	res'o nant
ret'i cule	rhe tor'i cal	re sus'ci tate
re triev'able	${f r}$ hi noc e ros	re tal i ate
re'tro spect	right'eous	ret'i cent
rĕ veil'lē	res tau rant	rev el er
re ver'ber ate	rit'u al	ru'bi cund
re vul sion	rogu er y	sac eha rīne
rev'er ie	ro sette'	saç er do'tal
rig or ous	ro tund i ty	sa li'va
sanc'ti ty	sca lene'	sar sa pa ril'la
san guine	sac'ra ment	sat'el lite
sat u rate	sac ri lege	sa ti ate
scal a ble	sa gac'i ty	\mathbf{sehed} ule

schis mat'ic	sec're ta ry	sep'a ra ble
sci at i ca	sec ta'ri an	sep ul cher
scrof'u la	sen'si ble	$\overline{ m shoeing}$
scur ril lous	sen ten'tious	sib yl line
sig'na ture	se'quence	si mil'i tude
$\mathbf{sem}\ \mathbf{i}\ \mathbf{co}\ \mathbf{lon}$	${f se\ ques'ter}$	${f si'phon}$
se nīle	$\mathbf{se}\ \mathbf{raph}\ \mathbf{ic}$	so bri'e ty
sen na	se ri a'tim	soʻjourn er
sol'e cism	spec'ter	-stig'ma tize
so lil'o quy	sper ma ce'ti	sti let'to
sol'stice	$\overline{\mathbf{sphinx}}$	sto maeh ic
so no'rous	ste're o scope	so phis tic al
so prä'no	sta lac'tite	su'i ci dal
span'iel	stra te gic	sul phu'ric
stat u ette'	stren'u ous	su per sede'
steppe	strych nine	sur veil'lance
sus cep'ti ble	tap i o'ca	thrall'dom
syl'lo gism	tar pau'lin	taç i turn
syn o nym	tat too ing	teeh ni cal
tam a ble	the at ri cal	te mĕr'i ty
te naç'i ty	tow'el ing	trou'blous
tes ta trix	trace a ble	twi light
thyme	traf fick er	ty phoid
tis'sue	triph thong	ty ran'ni cal
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tra ge'di an	tu mul'tu ous	ul'cer ous
tra peze	tur ġid i ty	um brel'la
tre'foil	tur quoise	un couth
tru cu lent	u biq ui ty	un'du late
un'guent	ur bane'	ver'bi age
un nerve'	ux o ri ous	ver mil'ion
un suit a ble	vac'cine	vi'a duct
un whole some	vaç il late	vi ca'ri ous
va cu'i ty	va'ri e ga ted	vice'roy
vac'u um	ve dette'	vil i fy
va ga'ry	ve'hi cle	vict ual er
vap'o rize	venge ance	vi gnette'
vint'ner	vogue	vis'u al
vir tu ous	vouch safe'	vit re ous
vir u lence	vi'per ous	vi vaç'i ty
vis cous	vo cab'u la ry	vo cif er ate
wa'ry	wit'ti cism	witch'er y
where a bout	wiz ard	xan thous
wher ev'er	woo er	yacht
wĭthe	wool en	zo'o phyte

SOME COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Each abbreviated word should end with a period.

A.B. Bachelor of Arts. Acct. Account. A.D. In the year of our Lord. A.M. Before noon. A.M. Master of Arts. Amt Amount. American. Am. Anon. Anonymous. Ans. Answer. April. Apr. Atty. Attorney. Aug. August. Aν. Avenue. Ral Balance. Bbl. Barrel. B.C. Before Christ. Bro. Brother. Bus. Bushel. Capt. Captain. Co. Company. Col. Colonel. C.O.D. Collect on delivery. Cr. Creditor. Cwt. Hundred-weight. D.D. Doctor of Divinity. Dec. December. Department. Dept. Doz. Dozen. Debtor; Doctor. Dr. Esquire. Esq.

Etc. And the rest. Feb. February. Fri. Friday. Ft. Foot or feet. Gal. Gallon. Gen. General. Gov. Governor. Honorable. Hon. Hr. Hour. Ibid. In the same place. I.e. That is. In. Inch. Inst. Present month. Jan. January. Jul. July. Jun. June. Jr. Junior. Lat Latitude Lb. Pound. Lieut. Lieutenant. LL.D. Doctor of Laws. Long. Longitude. Mar. March. M. Meridian; noon. Maj. Major. Member of Congress. M.C. M.D. Doctor of Medicine. Merchandise Mdse.

Messrs. Gentlemen.

Mo.

Month.

Mon.	Monday.	R.R.	Railroad.
M.P.	Member of Parliament.	Sat.	Saturday.
Mr.	Mister.	Sec.	Secretary; Second.
Mrs.	Mistress.	Sr.	Senior.
MS.	Manuscript.	Sen.	Senator.
Mt.	Mountain.	Sept.	September.
N.B.	Note well.	St.	Saint; Street.
Nov.	November.	Sun.	Sunday.
No.	Number.	Supt.	Superintendent.
Oct.	October.	Thurs.	Thursday.
Oz.	Ounce.	Tues.	Tuesday.
Per	By the.	Ult.	Last month.
Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy.	U.S.	United States.
P.M. ·	Afternoon; Postmaster.	U.S.A.	United States Army.
P.O.	Postoffice.	U.S.N.	United States Navy.
Pres.	President.	Via	By the way of.
Prof.	Professor.	Viz.	Namely.
Pro tem	. For the time being.	Vol.	Volume.
Prox.	Next month.	Wed.	Wednesday.
P.S.	Postscript.	Wt.	Weight.
Pt.	Pint.	Yd.	Yard.
Qt.	Quart.	&c.	And so forth.
Rev.	Reverend.	& Co.	And Company.

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